INSURANCE
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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR FHIROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. XXI NO. 151 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

CONGRESS LEADERS MEETING AT PARNAKUTI

Out Of The Gloaming.

Sir George Schuster offered India's cordial co-operation in seeking a solution of the silver and gold problem—in other words he is all worked up and ready to hand out more gold and silver for rehabilitating British credit. And of course, for the world's prosperity, we must'nt forget that.

* * * *

If there were a Nobel Prize to be awarded for the best example of self-abnegation on the part of any single country, India ought to win it every year, thanks to her British rulers who do the self-abnegating for her and thus fit her for final Nirvana.

* * * *

After pleading child-like innocence before going to London, isn't it strange that our George should expatiate so eloquently on India's silver position before the W.E.C.? Aren't these Simla contortionists great at these things, though it means large gold and silver exports and equally large paper imports.

* * * *

The Nazis have now taken the Church in hand—they are actually cleaning it. It was time they did it, after it had helped the Nazis to eliminate Socialists and Communists all these months. One good turn deserves another.

* * * *

Hitler, according to mail papers, is glorified as the Messiah in German Churches. Mussolini must look to his laurels. He should get canonised quick.

* * * *

Germans are nothing if they are not "thorough" in everything they do. Hitler has begun where Mussolini left off, and his concentration camps are growing daily. They should soon rival our Indian prisons

* * * *

The Nazis are taking charge of the workers, according to plan. Hitler has already taken charge of their cash, also according to plan. And now their persons are to be taken charge of. That ought to help swell the funds.

* * * *

"We are above all narrow feelings of communalism which is so rampant in the Bombay Presidency at present" says the Sardars' and Inamdars' Central Association. The only safe place for these gentlemen is the Andamans, where the hunger-strikers have no time to think of anything else but themselves.

* * * *

"Our class has the largest stake in the country, and with our education and culture, our representatives in the Legislatures will be guided with reason and responsibility" the same persons tell us. They ought to be put in a glass case.

* * * *

But when they speak of "education and culture" they are trenching on a very exclusive preserve. The Sage of Thakurdwar, though absent in body is present in spirit. He is the permanent sole guardian and preserver of culture in the most cultured Ward of Bombay. He would not allow his monopoly to be broken if he were here. And we feel bound to protest his interests in his absence.

* * * *

Eloquently expatiating on "What the Princes Want" the "Sind Observer" writes that the Princes say: "Our pound of flesh or damn the federation." Rather hard on the Princes, though some of them have plenty of superfluous flesh to spare.

* * * *

But they would rather sacrifice other peoples' flesh than their own. What is more, they would rather "damn the federation" and everything else with it, before they would agree to cut off an ounce of their own flesh. After all the Princes are sentient,—if not sensible—human beings.

* * * *

A tramp knocked at the side door of the house and asked for food.

The housewife readily gave him a substantial meal.

When this happened for the second time that day her husband decided to ask the reason for such kindness.

"You always give these tramps food," he said; "I can't understand why. They never do anything in return."

She smiled sweetly.

"Well, it's a relief now and then to give a man a meal and not have him find fault with it afterwards," she explained.

B. L. MITTER TO LEAD

Indian Delegation To League's September Session

BOMBAY KNIGHT IN LIST

Rampur Vazir & Sir Denys Bray Form Rest Of Personnel

(From Our Own Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 27.

It is announced officially today that, Sir B. L. Mitter will lead India's delegation to the League of Nations next September and that, his colleagues will be Sir Denys Bray and Sahibzada Abdus Samad Khan with Sir Hormusji Mehta as substitute delegates. There is general satisfaction in political quarters here at the selection of Sir B. L. Mitter as Leader of the Delegation as it will enable the continuity in the personnel to be maintained. He has previously led a delegation and has created very excellent impression in Geneva.

The fact that, Lady Mitter is with her husband, would add charm to the social side of life in Geneva, which is as important as the work of the delegates.

WHO WILL LEAD ASSEMBLY?

Sir Brojendra's deputation to Geneva will, however, mean that he will not be able to return in time for the Autumn Session of the Assembly, so that the leadership of the Assembly would have to be temporarily conducted either by Sir George Schuster or by Sir Joseph Bhore.

A decision on this point would now be taken shortly by the Vice roy. In case, Sir Fazl-i-Hussain chooses to exchange places and become a member of the Assembly, he will, as Vice-President of the Executive Council, become the Leader of the Assembly. But it is not known whether, in view of his health and strain, leadership of the Lower House involves he would like to exchange the leadership of the Upper House with that of the Lower House.

Sir Denys Bray has previously represented India at Geneva and as a brilliant speaker and hard secretariat worker, he should prove of considerable assistance to his leader.

MINISTER, RAMPUR STATE.

Sahibzada Abdus Samad Khan is the Chief Minister of Rampur State, who represented the Indian States' interests at the Ottawa Conference. Originally, the idea was to have Sir Hashmatullah of Gwalior, but as his services were not available, Sahibzada Abdus Samad Khan was chosen for the purpose. Sir H.M. Mehta is a member of the Council of State, who is now in London for the Reserve Bank discussions. Thus out of four, three delegates are already abroad and expenses of their passage should be less than if they had gone from India. Sahibzada Abdus Samad alone has to go from India. The number of delegates has also been reduced in pursuance of the policy of economy.

Willingdon Will Stick On To Job

NO EDITOR FOR VICEROYALTY

Linlithgow Has Better Chances Than Dawson For Simla Heights

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

There is no truth whatever in the report floated by a Delhi paper that Lord Willingdon is being recalled, and that Sir Geoffrey Dawson, Editor, London "Times" is being considered for the Viceroyalty. The report is treated here as a joke.

The same paper mentioned last Cold Weather, that Lord Willingdon was leaving India in May, and now that May has passed, the paper has floated another story of a similar character.

RECALL OUT OF QUESTION.

The fact of the matter is that as Lord Willingdon enjoys the confidence of the British Government his recall is out of question.

It is, however, open to the Viceroy to retire prematurely on the ground that he came out on the understanding that if he felt unable to do the full term of his office, he would be allowed to return earlier.

Lord Willingdon is enjoying the best of health, and does not propose to leave India in the near future.

LINLITHGOW TO SUCCEED WILLINGDON?

In case, however, he reconsiders his attitude, the British Government would send a successor for which post Lord Linlithgow seems a marked out probable, according to the opinions of the Indian delegates in London.

Lord Willingdon

Silence Is Golden, But Not In Shady Silver Deal

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 27.

All circles here join in deploring the fact that the Finance Department of the Government of India have not yet come out with any defence of its position in respect of various charges that have been levelled against the recent silver deal which such a responsible Indian Commercialist as Mr. Nalini Ranjah Sarkar thought fit to describe as the most shady transaction. Bona Fides of the Government of India having been questioned and as criticisms continue to pour in on the transaction conversations in political circles show a tendency to make frequent references to it.

It is emphasised by those who are supposed to be in the know of Financial matters that the fact that America has accepted silver from England at fifty cents does not mean that the price of silver has gone up. They point to the fact that the prices have actually gone down after the deal was transacted. It is argued that the only way in which the transaction can be looked at is that America received silver worth 36 1/2 cents per once according to the market price of the day on which the transaction took place.

In consideration of England buying this from India and thus reducing stocks of silver available with India for sale, America agreed to write off the English debt representing a difference between the value of silver at 36 1/2 cents per ounce and 50 cents per ounce. This is regarded as a concession which America gave to England and it is wondered how the third party (India) who looked at it purely from business point of view as regards the disposal of stocks which she had for sale can claim a share of the amount of debt written off by the creditor country (America'.

It is regrettable that the Government of India agreed to this transaction without consulting the Legislative Assembly but unfortunately the present constitution permits it and the Government of India has been doing this since 1927.

INNINGS VICTORY FOR ENGLAND

Visitors Helpless On Tricky Wicket Against Robins' Deadly Spinners

(SPECIAL CABLE.-

LONDON JUNE 27.

The First Test Match between England and West Indies resulted in a win for England by an innings and 27 runs.

The Final Scores: were:—

England 296

West Indies 97 and following on 172

The Third day's play in the First Test match between England and West Indies ta Lords began in brilliant and sunny weather.

The Wicket which was drying helped spin bowlers.

Verity who with Allen opened the attack bowled 6 overs conceding 10 runs, when he was relieved by Robins at the Nhrsey End.

Robins' first over was one of his worst. His first three balls pitching halfway gave little indication of the sensational spell that enshed.

West Indies' remaining four wickets produced only 22 runs, and the side was out for 97.

POOR INNINGS.

After surviving a confident appeal for l. b. w. Achong, was cleanbowled by Robins' next ball which was googly for 15 (87/7).

The Outgoing batsman with Grant had added 37 runs for the seventh wicket. Five runs later, Robins had another success, when he bowled Francis for 4 (92/8). Robins quickly claimed another victim, when Martindale was sent back for four, the ball hitting the wicket from the batsmans pads (96/9). Francis and Martindale left in the same over. Only one more rrn had been put on when Grant who was playing patient cricket attempted to chop Robins past the second slip and hit his wicket, the innings coming to a close for 97. Grants' 26 was the highest score in the innings. Griffiths was not out with one.

Robins was very deadly this morning claiming all the remaining tourists' wickets, conceding 18 runs in five point five overs, none of which was a maiden.

The Batsmen were helpless on the tricky wicket against Robins' spinners.

VISITORS FOLLOW ON.

189 runs behind England's total, West Indies followed on, opening through Roach and Barrow. The visitors started disastrously, losing their first wicket for duck. Macaulay in the first ball of the innings dismissed Roach, Sutcliffe bringing off an easy catch in the second slip (0|1|0).

Barrow and Headley were batting with nil and one respectively.

HEADLEY'S DISPLAY.

Headley batted in a confident fashion, giving an exhibition of wonderful variety of strokes. He drove Verity's overpitched ball, hoisting 51 in 55 minutes. Barrow kept on the defensive until the last over before lunch, in which he was out l.b.w. to Robin's top spinner for twelve (56|2|12).

When lunch was taken, Headley and Hoad were batting with 48 and 1 respectively, and score stood at 61 for 2.

On resumption after lunch, attendance had increased to 11,000. Headley hit up his individual

(Continued on page 8.)

GOLD FOR BIGGER JOBS

To Be Excluded From Internal Circulation

LONDON, June 27.

The most interesting development in World Economic Conference this morning was the adoption of a resolution of the Monetary Technical Sub-committee in favour of excluding gold currency and gold certificates from internal circulation and also advocating Uniform gold-cover for central banks not exceeding 25 per cent. but such elasticity will not be used under pretext of unduly increasing the volume of notes and credits. The resolution will be submitted to the second Sub-committee.

STOCK-TAKING MEETING.

The Stock taking meeting of the World Economic Conference has been convened by Mr. MacDonald for to-morrow afternoon to compile a report of the progress and consider co-ordination and expedition of a great mass of work at present before the Committee.

U. S. THREAT TO WHEAT GROWING COUNTRIES

If They Do Not Agree She Will Release Her Surplus

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 27

Regulation of wheat production is proving a thorny problem in the wings of the World Economic Conference. Daily private meetings of principal growing countries have so far proved abortive. It is understood that Bruce to-day refused any reduction of acreage. The American Delegate said that if agreement failed, the United States and Canada will have to release surplus amounting to 530 millions bushes on the market.

Bruce is reported to have been unpressed by the need of acreage restriction and has cabled to Canberra for fresh instructions. The situation is complicated by the fact that wheat in New York is now over one dollar which is the price at which provisions of Farm Bill for the reduction of American acreage will begin to operate. American observers are of the opinion that this price is not natural but assumed and if it persists provisions of Farm Bill will begin to operate.

MAHATMA IMPROVES

Will Be Fit To Participate In Political Discussions

PARNAKUTI MEETING

Will Come Off In Mid July: Malaviya Invited To Discuss Situation

POONA, June 27.

Mahatma Gandhi's weight this morning was 97 lbs., being an increase of over one pound over yesterday's. His improvement continues to be satisfactory. It is felt that at this rate, he will be fit to participate n political discussions about the middle of July.

It is understood that talks between him, Mr. Aney and Mr. Rajagopalachari during the last few days related to calling a meeting of Congress leaders. While according to Mr. Aney no decision has yet been taken in this matter, it is learnt that the meeting is very likely to take place about the 15th of July.

Mr. Aney and Mr. Rajagopalachari will be staying here till then, and other Working Committee members now out of jail will also be invited.

Pandit Malaviya will, if his health permits, be prominent among those invited who are not members of the Working Committee.

The meeting will take place at Parnakuti itself, as Gandhiji is not likely to be fit to move out of Poona by then.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

MODY TALKS TO LANCASHIRE

LONDON, June 27.

Two hours full and frank discussion on matters of common interest between representatives of Lancashire cotton industry and Mr. H P Mody, chairman of Bombay Millowners Association with Sir Edward Benthall and F. E. James colleagues of Mr. Mody, in working of trade and industry organisations, did not reach any conclusions today in London. It was agreed to continue discussion soon in Lancashire or London. It is hoped that it will be possible later to arrange a visit of Mr. Mody to the Lancashire cotton industry.—Reuter.

STATES' DELEGATION PROTEST

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 27.

The States' representatives to the Select Committee Sir A. Hydari, Sir Mirza Ismail, V. T. Krishnamachari, Mr. Thombare, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Sir P. Pattani, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, and Mr. Liyaqat Hyatkhan, have addressed a letter to the "Times" with reference to Mr. Churchill's speech on June 24, in which he said that: "princes were being subjected to enormous, subtle and improper pressures".

The signatories say that members of the States' Delegation desire to point out that this statement is without foundation. We regret, that sweeping statements of this character should be made without any substantiation.

We are individually and collectively always at the disposal of those who wish to ascertain the views of Princes on matters arising out of the White Paper,

Col. Wedgwood's evidence concluded to-day before the Select Committee as also the evidence on behalf of the Chamber of Princes. Miss Rathbone's evidence had not concluded, when Committee adjourned till June 29.

SARAT BOSE FOR PURI.

DARJEELING(June 27.

Sarat, C. Bose, State Prisoner, left for Puri this evening via Calcutta.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS

1 Anna Per Word.

Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (upto 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.——The Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a suitable match for a young educated boy of 20 Bansal Gotra bisa Agrawal son of a millionaire apply Singhal, care National Hindoo Lodge, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. (788).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted experienced general Clerk, with knowledge of typewriting essential for an Electrical Firm. Salary Rs. 45|-. Apply Box No. 782 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted qualified Mechanical (Hindu) Engineer for Ginning Pressing Factory. Apply Box No. 776 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Lecturer in English on Rs. 120|- p.m. Applicants should have passed the M.A. with English as a principal language. Apply immediately to the Principal, Baroda College. (6894).

Wanted — Graduate Teachers, strong in Mathematics and English. Apply stating qualifications, experience, and terms to the Educational Superintendent, Dharampur (Dist. Surat). (6855).

Dacca University:—Wanted a temporary Reader in Physics on a salary within the scale of Rs. 400-50-600, per mensem, initial salary depending on qualifications. Nine copies of application and of all testimonials must be forwarded to the Registrar, not later than 31st July 1933. Particulars of the appointment will be supplied on request. (6873).

Wanted District Superintendents for Nasik, Khandesh, Surat and Hyderabad Deccan for our attractive anna daily premium schemes. Good Prospects even for beginners. Money saving clocks given to policyholders. Apply People's Insurance Co., 361 Hornby Road, Bombay. (770).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

First Class National Graduate with highest testimonials—five year's teaching experience, wants evening tuitions. Qualified in Commercial Subjects. Apply Box No. 792 "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

Hindu Restaurant—Large up-to-date premises in Medows Street, excellent situation. Apply Box No. 124, "Bombay Chronicle."

20. OFFICES TO LET.

For Solicitors—Well-lighted and airy Office premises in Meadows Street. Reasonable Rent. Apply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle."

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Royal Homoeopathic Institute, Delhi, Qualifies in Dentistry and Homoeopathy, granting Diplomas of L.D.Sc. and M.B.H., etc. Prospectus Free. (626).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Matric and Senior Cambridge (Dec. 1933 and July 1934) Exams. Students studying in schools also admitted. Few vacancies. Classes begin 1st July between 7 and 10 a.m. Bradley Night High School premises, Thakurdwar, S. Kharwandikar, B.A., S.T.C., Superintendent. (783).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted Candidates for Overseers, Sub-Engineers, Structural, Sanitary, Civil Engineering Examinations. Recognised London Diplomas. Moderate charges. Apply Principal Bombay School of Civil Engineering, Fort Bombay. (781).

Senior Cambridge Class (Boys and Girls) started. Only five vacancies for December 1933 Examination. Last date of admission 1st July. Apply personally between 8 and 10 in the morning H. Gupta, 65, New Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road. (789).

57. KINDERGARTEN.

Primary Educational materials ready for School-Home and College, Delvadaker Stall, see catalogue, Bombay (4). (709).

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Paid Agents in every District. Fixed salary Rs. 35 per mensem plus commission. No security; Must pay only nominal cost for samples. Apply to The Allianz Industrial Corporation Ltd., Tuticorin. (784).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkhas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle Rock, Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, and Mhow. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Thursday (29th) Friday (30th) and Saturday's (1st July) certain closing of American cotton Market, could be had from Cotton Trade Syndicate, Vajeram Building, Dadi Sett Agiary Lane, Tel. 24627. (790).

100. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted one complete Waste Spinning Plaint, consisting of Breaker and Finisher Cards, with Mule or Chiffon Spinning Frames in working order. Please write full particulars, price, etc., to The Agents, The Binod Mills Co., Ltd., Ujjain (C.I.) (6879)

Wanted for workshop.—Oil Engine 25|30 B. H. P.; Lathes 10', 12', 15', 20' long, having English and German threading wheels; Punching, Shearing, Slotting and Planning Machines; Medium size Welding Plant; Drilling Machines, small and big sizes; Riveting forges; Blowers; Grinding Machines; Pipe and Bolt Screwing Machines; Pulley Blocks; Worm gears; 20, 5, 3, 2 and 1 tons Crab Winches; Hoisting and lifting Tackles etc., in perfect working order. Apply Box No. 779, "Bombay Chronicle."

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale.—Electric Lift and two Motor Pumps to be reasonably disposed off. Materials lying at premises No. 418, Kalbadevi Road Chotalal Bhuvan. For particulars see Damodar Anandji No 66 Karwar Street, Fort. (602).

102. AGRICULTURE.

For Sugar Estates of 500 acres or over: We can positively reduce your cultivating costs by 50 per cent and definitely increase your yield of cane per acre. For particulars apply John Fowler & Co., P. O. Box No. 654, Bombay. (6692).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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4th and Subsequent Insertions ...	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement Columns.

Municipality Of Bombay

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of approximately 5,500 feet of 2-3|4 inch internal diameter rubber lined, flaxen canvas fire hose in fifty feet length, without couplings.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay, on the 24th July, 1933, not later than 1-0 p.m. (B.T.) All Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for Fire Hose."

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 475|- (without which no tender will be considered) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or refusal to sign the contract.

Forms of contracts, specification, etc., will be issued on payment of Re. 1 per set to anyone deputed to receive them, by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By Order of
The Municipal Commissioner,
(Sd.) N. COOMBS,
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.
Fire Brigade Office, Byculla,
Bombay, 28th June, 1933.
6871

Sale Of Useable Waste

About Thirty-Four candies of Strippings and Fly mixed (Mill-made useable waste) is to be resold on account and at the risk of Mr. Dawood H. Dattoo. Those dealers interested in its purchase should, after seeing the said waste at the Svadeshi Mills, Kurla, submit on or before 3rd July, 1933, their written offers with a deposit of Rs. 500|- to the following address:—

Messrs. TATA SONS LTD.,
Agents,
The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd.,
"Bombay House," Bruce Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
6872

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one certificate for 10 ordinary Shares Nos. 2195|2204 of Surat Electricity Company Ltd. standing in the name of Mr. Gabalbhai Shivlal have been LOST or MISLAID.

The public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above certificates in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

GABALBHAI SHIVLAL
GHEEWALA,
Gopipura, Old Adalut,
SURAT.
791

Legal Notices

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 78 of 1933.

(1) NARAYAN SAKHARAM PANDIT alias N.S. PANDIT, (2) KRISHNAJI BALVANT PETKER alias K.B. PETKAR, (3) JAYARAM NANA GAVANDI, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Girgaum, Girgaum and Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Versus

(1) SHRI SATCHIDANAND VIDYA NARSINHA BHARATI SWAMI (Shirolkar Swami), Guru Satchidanand Vidya Shankar Bharati, of Sankeshwar, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sankeshwar in the District of Belgaum, (2) SHRI VIDYASHANKER BHARATI SWAMI GURU, Satchidanand Vidya Narsinha Bharati (Jere Swami) of Sankeshwar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sankeshwar in the District of Belgaum, (3) SHRI VIDYASHANKER BHARATI SWAMI (Dr. Kurtkoti) of Nasik, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nasik in the District of Nasik .. Defendants.

To,

The Followers of the Karvir Sankeshwar Math.

PURSUANT to the Order made herein on the 18th day of January, 1933, by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure Act V of 1908 that the Plaintiffs herein have filed this Suit against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of themselves and all other followers of the said Karvir Sankeshwar Math praying:—

(a) That it may be declared that the 3rd Defendant is the rightful Jagadguru Sankracharya of the said Karvir Sankeshwar Math properly and validly appointed in accordance with the usage or practice of the said Math.

(b) That it may be declared that the Defendants 1 and 2 have no right to the office of the Jagadguru of Karvir Sankeshwar Math and that the Plaintiffs do not owe any allegiance to the Defendants Nos. 1 and 2.

(c) That it may be declared that the compromise dated 25th October, 1918, referred to in the Plaint filed herein is unlawful and void as against the Plaintiffs, and confers no rights by virtue thereof to either the defendants 1 and 2 or to the Defendant 3 herein.

(d) That it may be declared that the 3rd defendant herein is entitled to all the estate and properties belonging to the said Karvir Sankeshwar Math as also to the right to the Padya Puja and perquisites appertaining to the office of the Jagadguru Sankracharya.

(e) That the Defendants 1 and 2 may be ordered and Decreed to give over possession to the 3rd Defendant of the estate and properties belonging to the said Karvir Sankeshwar Math.

(f) That the defendants or some of them may be ordered and Decreed to pay the plaintiffs costs of this suit and

(g) For further and other relief.

And that the hearing of the said Suit has been fixed for the 8th of November, 1933.

Dated this 20th day of June, 1933.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R.B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and
Senior Master.

(Sd.) H.A. VAKIL,
This 20th day of June, 1933.
Messrs. DIVECHA & THAKORE,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
6876.

Public Notice

Notice of Removal

LANGLEY & CO.
and
WESTERN INDIA COTTON CO., LIMITED,
(Agents, Langley & Co.)

Beg to announce that from 1st JULY, 1933, their Offices will be REMOVED to:—

Petit Building,
359, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
(Post Box No. 384).

Public Notices

NOTICE

THE C. K. P. FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The donors of the C. K. P. Flood Relief Fund are hereby requested to receive from Mr. SHANTARAM VITHAL GUPTE, the Hon. Treasurer of the C. K. P. Flood Relief Fund the pro-rata refund of the balance of their donations within two months from the date of the publication hereof, failing which the managing Committee of the said C. K. P. Flood Relief Fund will dispose of the same.

26th June, 1933.

(Sd.) N. G. MOHILE.
Secretary of the C. K. P. Flood Relief Fund.
6870

AUCTION SALES

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER, G.I.P. RLY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from G.I.P. Railway, Bombay and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, sell by Public Auction on Friday the 30th June 1933 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at G.I.P. Railway, Wadi Bunder, Unclaimed Goods Office the following unclaimed goods and sweepings:—

Cotton seed, hirda, linseed, gram castorseed, jawari, toor, G. N. Seeds, sweeping grain, writing slates, gunny bags iron bars, bamboo mattings, luggage, iron machinery springs, C. I. sheets, empty trunks, china mats, glass chimneys, tea, shoes, catachu, tamarind stone jars, looking glass, empty bottles, locks, circus kits, country soap, cotton condemned tarpaulins, stone powder and various other articles.

Terms:—A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at time of sale and balance to be paid and delivery to be taken on or before the 9th July 1933, In default, deposit money will be forfeited and lots will be sold off on account and at the risk of such defaulting Purchasers.

If full amount is demanded at the time of sale, the purchasers will be bound to pay the same in cash.

GANDHI & CO.,

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS, AND INVESTORS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES,
SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN MILLS, KNOWN AS THE BOMANJEE PETIT MILLS.
Re: The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation)

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. will, under instructions from the Official Liquidator of the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th day of July, 1933, at 4-30 p.m., the Bomanjee Petit Mills. The sale will be held at the Mill premises at Mahaluxmi.

PARTICULARS.

LAND: All that freehold land admeasuring about 48,982 square yards and leasehold land admeasuring about 22,943 square yards and held under lease renewable in perpetuity for a yearly rent of Rs. 1,200.

Together with all and singular the Mill-house and other buildings and offices, standing on the said pieces or parcel of land.

And spindles 42,368, Looms 1250 and

All the singular, the boilers, engines, spindles, machinery tools, fixtures, implements, utensils, and other mechanical things and appliances and all ropes, banding strapping bobbins, card and spinning cans now used in connection with the Mills of the said Company.

Together with the exclusive right to use the tickets for all markets now being used by the said Mill.

The Mill, the Machinery and Plant can be inspected on application to the Official Liquidator.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be had on application to the Official Liquidator, at his Office, at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF 52 BALES MUTTRA COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 30th June, 1933, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) at the Mill premises, Reay Road, Mazagaon, by order of the Liquidators of the Framji Petit Spg. and Mfg. Coy. Ltd., (in Voluntary Liquidation) the abovementioned cotton.

MENESSE & CO.,

CRAWFORD & Co.,

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS DILKHUSH TERRACE AT BANDRA.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the Insolvent Braz Valentine Gomes, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 2nd of July, 1933, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on site at Bandra, the Right, Title and Interest of the said Insolvent and the Mortgagee Mr. B.D. Bamji in the properties hereunder described.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

ALL that piece or parcel of lease hold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house, standing thereon known as Dilkhush Terrace, situate at Chapel Road, Bandra, being Plot No. 43 and 44, Scheme No. VIII, and admeasuring 1925 sq. yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars please apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD AND CO

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	To	Arrive	Leave
*Genoa Maru	6785	19 June,	28 June
Hakusan Maru	10,500	.. @	10 July
*Tottori Maru	5973.	30 June	13 July
Haruna Maru	10,500	.. @	25 July
*Bengal Maru	5396	18 July	2 August
Katori Maru	10000	.....@	8 August
x Tango Maru	6893.	30 July.	13 August.
Kashima Maru	10000	...	†22 Aug.

*Limited passengers Japanese food.
x Calls at Colombo. @ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Hakone Maru	10500	5 July	23 July
Suwa Maru	10700	20 July	7 Aug.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO Via HONOLULU.

Taiyo Maru	14500	16 July
Chichibu Maru	17000	2 Aug.

KOBE-SEATTLE Via VANCOUVER

Hiye Maru	11600	31 July
Heian Maru	11600	14 Aug.

Subject to alteration without notice.

For particulars re Freight and Passage please apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Cox's Building, Hornby Road.
Bombay.
Phone No. 20279;
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE CARLTON

6-30 and 10 p.m.

GRETA GARBO

RAMON NOVARRO

IN

"MATA HARI"

WITH

LIONEL BARRYMORE
LEWIS STONE

NEXT WEEK

THE GREATEST JUNGLE THRILLER EVER PRODUCED

"NAGANA"

To cope with the anticipated rush there will be daily 3 shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda, Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Called-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund now is	20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli; Kalol, Dwarka, Kadi Karjan and Port Okha.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E. (Chairman).
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent), Ahmedabad.
Bhaskarao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B. (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co. Ltd., Baroda.
Mr Girdharlal Dosabhai Parikh, B.A., LL.B., (Baroda).
Raj Ratna Bhailal Dajibhai Amin, B.A., M.S.C.I., Managing Agent, Alembic Chemical Works Ltd., Baroda.
Sheth Pransukhlal Mafatlal of the Shorock Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad.
Col. K. Shiv Raj Singh, B.A., (Naib Dewan, Baroda).
N. M. Muzumdar (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

With effect from 15th April, 1933, interest on daily balance from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- will be allowed at 1 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000/- by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 5/- per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charge, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 3 per cent by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

Established 7th September, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Company's Act VII of 1859).
Head Office:
Oriental Buildings, Bombay.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay); Poona; Bandra; Bara Bazar, Calcutta); Ahmedabad; Rajkot and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS.
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 2,00,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserved Fund	Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 1 per cent. per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000 allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amounting to less than Rs. 5 per half year.

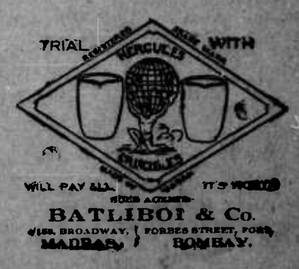
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Rules may be obtained on application.

The Bank acts as Executor and Trustee under Wills and Settlements and undertakes Trustee business generally. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.



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MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 27.

B.C. RATE:—
T.T. & D.D. 1|6.
LONDON BANKS SELLING:—
T.T. & D.D. 1|6 1|32.
T.T. 1|6 1|32 to Sept.
T.T. 1|6 Oct|Decr.
LONDON BANKS BUYING:—
T.T. 1|6 3|32.
D.D. 1|6 3|32.
3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 June.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE:—
T T 317 Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS SELLING:—
T T 3|5 Nominal.
NEW YORK BANKS BUYING:—
T.T. 313, Nominal.
PARIS BANKS SELLING:—
D D 649.
PARIS BANKS BUYING:—
D D 659.
AMSTERDAM BANKS SELLING:—
D D 64-1|8 Nominal.
JAPAN BANKS SELLING:—
T T 83-1|2 Nominal.
JAPAN BANKS BUYING:—
60 Days 82 Nominal
BANKS SELLING:—
Hongyong D D 94-3|4.
Shanghai D D 85 1|2.
Singapore D.D. 155-3|4.
Java D D 64 3|8.
Berlin D D 107-1|2.
CROSS RATES:—
New York—London 4.24 26th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|3 3|16 27th inst.
Japan—London 1|3 27th inst.
London—Paris 86.56 26th inst.
London—Belgium 24.36 26th inst.
London—Switzerland 17.65 26th inst.
London—Italy 64.75 26th inst.
London—Berlin 14.44 26th inst.
London—Holland 8.58 Nom. 26th inst.
London—Stockholm 19.44 1|2 26th inst.
London—New York 4.22 26th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £6-2-3 24th inst.; £6-2-4 26th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 7|16 24th inst.; 18 9|16 26th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 9|16 24th inst.; 18 11|16 26th inst.
Silver New York Ready 35 24th inst.; 35 5|8 26th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 9|16 per cent 24th inst.; 9|16 per cent 26th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 3|4 per cent 24th inst.; 3|4 per cent 26th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3-1|2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 1 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 per cent.
TONE:—Easy.

LINSEED.

London. June 26.

Linseed Calcutta. (London) ton: June|July paid and sellers £11-12-6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton: June|July sellers £10-12-6.
Linseed Bombay. (London) ton: June|July sellers £12.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London. June 26

Chartered Bank of I A and C £14 1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg) £128
P and O Banking Corporation £10
National Bank of India £41
Funding Loan 4 per cent £110 3/4
Conversion Loan 3½ per cent £99 3/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £59 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £68 1/2
Indian Stock 3½ per cent Sterling Loan £80 3/8
Indian Stock 4½ per cent Sterling Loan £105 1/2
Consols 2½ per cent £73
War Loan 3½ per cent £99
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £109 3/4

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago. June 27.

July	0.89 3/8
Oct.	0.91 5/8
Dec.	0.94 3/4

Tone.—Strong.

THE SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay. June 27.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 30/10 Highest Rs. 31/- Lowest Rs. 30/8/6 Closing Rs. 30/14.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 32/- Highest Rs. 32/5/6 Lowest Rs. 31/14 Closing Rs. 32/4.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay. June 27.

EX GODOWN. BOMBAY.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 295/1 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 34 lbs Rs. 20/1 per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 73/1 per ton.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 27.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days.	Since 1st Septr. This year.
Khandesh	105	217,014
Central India	44	196,129
Barsi & Nagar	253	129,672
Hyderabad-Gaorani	26	54,545
Berar	134	461,581
Central Provinces	.....	134,425
Total Oomras	562	1,193,366
Dholera	2,247	248,690
N.-W. Provinces	....	7,162
Rajputana	174	78,073
Sind-Punjab	.....	100,396
Broach	567	324,381
Coompta and Dharwar	187	71,839
Westerns-Northerns	145	58,950
Cocoanada	....	13
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	724	39,785
Persian	23	6,150
American	.....	70,126
Egyptian and African	270	123,256
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	.....	85
Total	4,899	2,322,272

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 27.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday.	1st September to 22nd June This year.
Europe	92	333,929
Japan & China	9,047	1,026,038
Coast Ports	.....	22,376
Up-country by Rail	...	114,277
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	.....	50,324
Total	9,139	1,546,944

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSN. LTD.

Bombay. June 27.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 27th day of June, 1933:—

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY: VAIDAS.

	April 1934.	May	July	August 1933.
10-30	Rs. 239	8		219 8
12-30	Rs. 239			218
2-30	Rs. 237	12		216 12
4-30	Rs. 238			217
5-30	Rs. 239			218
Highest	Rs. 240	4		220 4
Lowest	Rs. 237			216

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay. June 27.

	Bales.
Khandesh	105
Central India	44
Barsi-Nugger	253
Hyderabad-Gaorani	26
Berar	134
Dhollera	2,247
Rajputana	174
Broach	507
Compta-Dharwar	187
Western-Northerns	145
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	724
Persians	23
Egyptians	139
East Africans	131
Total Cotton	4899
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,924
Linseed	4,261
Rape Raf & Mustard seeds	15
Gingellyseed	112
Poppyseed	279
Groundnuts	3,105
Castorseed	1,229
Rice	2,787
Myrabollams	267
Cottonseed	1,529
Gram	300
Joowar	160
Barley	666
Bajree	205
	Tons.
Coal	3,587

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32.
Receipts to date 26-6-33	8575000	9824000
Receipts Yesterday 26-6-33	10000	4000
Exports to date 26-6-33	7722000	8346000
Stock at Ports 23-6-33	3576000	3602000
Stock Interior Towns 23-6-33	1393000	1449000
Stock Liverpool 23-6-33	731000	824000
Visible Supply 23-6-33	7215000	7160000
Quantity in Sight 23-6-33	13170000	14471000
Quantity out of Sight 23-6-33	12750000	12503000

BOMBAY PRODUCE.

Bombay June 27.

Wheat Sept.	5 2 0
Wheat May	5 5 0
Linseed Sept.	6 13 9
Linseed May	7 4 9

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL

Bombay. June 27.

Nil.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, June 27.

Bangalore, Colliers, Kobe

Bombay, June 28.

Varsova. Durkee Busrah
Takliwa. Carter. Durban.

LOADING

Bombay. June 27.

Steamer Cartalio for Liverpool
Steamer President Adams for New York.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT

SS Takliwa—The B I S N Co's steamer Takliwalla will sail to-day for Durban with mails. general cargo and passengers.

S S Varsova:The B I S N Co's steamer Varsowa will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers

S S Bangalore—The P and O S N Co's steam Bangalore sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general and same bottom cargo.

IMPORTS

Bombay. June 27.

SS Genoa Maru. Agents N Y Kaisha Ltd. from Yokohama—301 cases silk goods: 63 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods: 29 cases rubber goods.

From Tokyo—25 cases cotton yarn: 165 cases shirtings: 33 cases toys: 500 cases beer: 30 cases rubber goods: 200 bundles copper wire; 26 cases cycle parts: 90 drums chemicals.

From Nagoya: 400 cs. cotton shirting 164 cs clocks: 80 cases glass ware.

From Osaka—300 bags sulphur: 153 cases cotton yarn: 250 cases metal sand: 200 kgs red lead: 45 cases cycle parts; 200 cases cotton shirtings: 800 cases glassware: 70 cases glue: 320 drums paint: 200 drums chemicals: 40 cases rubber goods: 240 cases cotton piece goods: 110 cases cotton yarn: 80 cases rayon goods.

From Kobe:—80 cases canvas shoes: 87 cases umbrella ware: 130 cases porcelainware: 1000 cases soda ash: 24 cases camphor: 100 cases pins: 250 cases cotton piece goods: 90 cases cotton shirting: 225 cases straw boards: 140 cases cotton and rayon mixed goods: 260 cases cotton and art silk mixed: 60 cases silk goods shirtings: 100 kg zinc: 85 kg chemicals: 50 cases soap.

From Moji—400 bags soda ash: 200 bags chemicals.

From Shanghai—80 bales silk yarn: 400 bales cotton yarn.

From Hongkong—45 cases preserves: 78 cases sugar candy: 25 bags cassia. 155 coils rope.

From Canton—1278 bags cassia: 50 r/s matting.

From Singapore—871 bundle piens: 640 bags betelnuts: 163 bags sagonlour: 60 bags pine apples: 25 bags sticklac: 22 bags pepper.

From Colombo—41 bales mattress fibre: 36 h/c tea: 40 bundle gunnies.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, June 27.

S.S. City of Winnipeg for Liverpool:—30 bales wool raw E. Mavji and Co.; 85 bales wool raw V. Oomersey: 90 bales wool raw B. Harbham; 11 bales cotton yarn waste P. Desai and Co.. and 3 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

For Dunkirk:—29 bales goat hair E. Mavji adn Co.

S.S. Werdenfels for Hamburg:—1200 bags kardi seed A. Virji and Co : 56 bags gum karaya A. Virji and Co. 100 bales hemp D. Anandji: 15 bales hemp M. Nissim: 55 bales cotton raw V. Ladha and Co.: 167 bales cotton raw Textile Products, Ltd: 19 cases dry casings A.D. Meyer.

For Rotterdam:—1333 bags groundnut oil cakes K. Devchand and Co.: 1280 bags groundnut oil cakes H. V. Oomerbhoy; 800 bags kardi seed R. Ratilal and Co.: 130 drms. castor oil Swastika Oil Mills, Ltd.

For Antwerp:—225 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—250 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.

S.S. President Adams for New York:—507 bags gum karaya D. Mavji and Co.: 376 bags gum karaya N. Moolji and Co.: 334 bags gum karaya S. Khetsey and Co.: 100 bales coton waste M. Narottamdas and Co.

For Marseilles:—40 bags gum karaya N. Moolji and Co.: 67 bags turmeric S. Khetsey and Co.

S.S. Maur for Montreal:—38 bales wool Shamji Mal.

For Philadelphia:—25 bales wool Shamji Mal.

For New York:—30 bags till seed and 20 pags lentils A. Virji and Co.

S.S. Castalia for Liverpool:—1650 bags groundnuts R. Ratilal and Co.: 13 bales wool raw C. Ramsarup; 10 bales wool raw M. Nissim: 425 bales wool raw M. Motilal: 46 bales wool raw Anglo Siam Corporation; 31 bales wool raw G. Sobhag Mal.

For Manchester:—50 bales cotton raw S. M. Rajgor and Co.: 250 bales cotton raw S. Karamshi and Co.

S.S. Genoa Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw A. Khimji and Co.: 116 bales cotton raw M. Amersey and Co.: 300 bales cotton raw Katak and Co.

For Osaka:—100 bales lotton raw Ralli Bros.: 030 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Nagosaki:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S.S. Alaska Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw V. Ladha and Co.: 2000 bales cotton raw N. Nagshi and Co.: 300 bales cotton raw S. Karamshi and Co.: 1000 bales cotton raw Nissho Co Ltd.: 1800 bales cotton raw M. Amersey and Co.

LONDON SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 27.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents::

Names of the Companies and Latest Prices:—

Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord. £2:6:6.
London Tin Corporation Ltd. £0:13:1½.
Turner & Newall £1:9:6
Associated Electric Industries £0:17:3.
Attock Oil £0:10:0.
Associated Portland Cement £1:9:6.
Underground Electric Railways £1:3:1½.
Electric Supply Corporation £3:3:9.
Guest. Keen and Nettlefold Ltd. £0:12:3.
Beira Railways £0:6:9.
County of London Elec. Supply Ord. £2:12:6.
Marconi International Marine £1:11:3.
Calendar's Cable & Constn. Co. £3:2:9.
General Elec. Ord £2:2:6
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves £3:18:0.
L & N E Rly 4 p c 2nd Pref. £17:0:0.
International Rlys of C America dolls. 6:0:0
Malayalam Plantations £0:16:6.
British Burma Petroleum £0:4:6.
Soudan Plantations £1:14:0.
British S African (Chartered) £1:0:0.
Pahang Consolidated Ord £0:7:0
Wm. Cory & Son £3:10:6.
British Treasury Bills (3-months) £0:7:10.34 p c p a.
Market—Firm.

EDITOR WINS FLITCH

Three Couples Battle For Honour At Dunmow's Comic Trial

There were many amusing passages at the Dunmow Flitch trial at Ilford in mail week. The flitch was won by Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fitzgerald. of Bournemouth. Mr. Fitzgerald is managing editor of a Bournemouth newspaper.

Three couples battled for the honour of winning the flitch. Mr. George Hicks, M.P., attired in a full-bottomed wig and scarlet robes, was judge.

Mr. Newman. who appeared for the flitch with Mr. Jack Hayes and Mr. Samuel Lincoln, contended at the opening of the court that the trial could not be held owing to the result of the case "Hallo, Hallo and Hallo v. Hallo, Hallo and Hallo," as reported in the second edition of the London Telephone Directory, page double-fife, double fife.

Mr. Hayes asked for costs, and the judge told him to press Button B.

Before Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald went into the box, an objection was raised by Mr. Hayes regarding the costs of the flitch which was held last year.

OBJECTION OVERRULED.

Mr. Hayes wanted 1s. 6d. for his expenses, but the judge asked why he did not take a "tuppenny" midday. Eventually the judge overruled the objection.

Mr. Lincoln, questioning Mr. Fitzgerald. asked, "Are your habits temperate?"

Mr. Fitzgerald: I beg your pardon. I thought you said "rabbits".

Mr. Newman: If you are awarded the flitch, I suppose you will change your name to Flitchgerald?

"Shakespeare was content to be called Bacon." Mr. Fitzgerald replied.

The jury of six maidens and six bachelors needed only two minutes to decide which couple had been most happily married for a year and a day.

Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald were made to kneel on the stones originally used for the flitch trial at Dunmow centuries ago. Having taken the oath, they were given the prize.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool. June 26.

July	63 7/8d.
Oct.	66 5/8d.
Dec.	68 1/2d.

REMOVE COMMUNAL MENTALITY

Dr. Alam Says National Welfare Cannot Be Achieved Unless This Is Done

LAHORE. June 24.

Dr. Mohd Alam. President of the Anti-Communal League and a member of the original Congress Working Committee in an interview regarding Mr. Asaf Ali's letter to Mahatma Gandhi said that in his opinion not the Ballot Box, but anti-communal work should be the immediate objective before the country. He was more and more convinced that the first point in the programme should be none other than the removal of the communal mentality. If the communal angle of vision was replaced by a common bond of interest, they could change the communal award at their will. Not only that but if the communal mentality of the people was dispelled, it would be possible to return to elective bodies even from separate communal electorate representatives holding anti-communal views, but the Ballot box with communalism was worse than a patent box of deadly poison. No amount of talk about council entry could have any material effect on the nation's welfare if the prevailing communal mentality was not changed.

Continuing, Dr. Alam was of the opinion that those of the Congress way of thinking should abstain from discussing such points in the present condition of the country and Mahatma Gandhi's health, before the Congress in a body was able to pronounce its decision. Such discussions at present would only lend support to disruptive forces within the Congress.

Concluding Dr. Alam said that the only necessity at present was to change the present mentality from a communal into a national one. This was the work undertaken by the Anti-Communal League, and those who agreed with it should work enthusiastically. In making its programme their nearest objective. Unless they did away with communalism it would not be possible to ensure the smooth working of any programme.

Asked whether political work should be given up in favour of anti-communal work Dr Alam said that anti-communalism was at present the life of politics. When politics and civic rights in the country were based on communalism, anti-communalism could not be separated from politics. The basic principle of anti-communalism was that in civic rights the sense of common bond of interest should replace communal mentality.—A. P.

ANAND SANGIT MANDALI
PRESENTS
SINHACHA— CHHAWA
or
VEER • ABHIMANYU
IN
BOMBAY THEATRE
On WEDNESDAY, 28-6-33.
At 9 p.m.

DURING THIS WEEK ! 3RD INSTALMENT !
MORE THRILLING & AMAZING INCIDENTS in
Bharat Movietone's Talkie-Serial IN HINDI
HATAMTAI
MOST BRILLIANT MUSICAL ROMANCE.
A POWERFUL ALL-STAR CAST
FAIL NOT! FAIL NOT! FAIL NOT!
To Witness the Thrilling Parts
Shows:—5-30; 8 & 10-30 P.M.
Matinee: Saturday and Sunday at 3 P.M. AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE. New Charni Road and at
CROWN-TALKIES
(GOLPITA).

The Last Opportunity!
To SEE and HEAR
THE HISTORY OF EARLY MARATHAS
Those heroes. fighting for their nation. religion and cows
PRABHAT CINETONE'S 1ST HISTORICAL TALKIE
SINHGAD
Featuring
Miss LEELA and BABURAO PENDHARKAR
Supported by
BHONSALE. MISS PRABHAVATI. MASTER VINAYAK. SHINDE DHYBER.
also showing the talkie of the recitals of popular Marathi poems by the famous Marathi poets.
9th Week!
MAJESTIC TALKIES GIRGAUM
Daily at 5. 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday, Sunday and Holiday.

Positively Last
and 3rd Week
Three days more to take your chance if you have not yet seen this record-breaking picture.
UNITED ARTISTS' MUSICAL COMEDY
KID from SPAIN
EDDIE CANTOR'S delightful antics and singing and countless other attractions.
DAILY 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON TALKIES
Dhobi Talao, Telephone No. 22666.
NEXT ATTRACTION
The Idol of Movie-Fans!
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
brings to life an old and familiar tale of Adventure and Romance with modern settings and atmosphere
MR. ROBINSON CRUSOE
United Artists' Action—Thriller

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
GAY!
Glamorous!
Gorgeous!
AJANTA CINETONE'S PREMIER PRODUCTION
AFZAL
OR
HOOR-E-HAREM
TIME
Daily: 5-15: 8 and 10-30.
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays
2-30 p.m.
featuring
NISSAR
KABULI
AMINA
HASSINA
ADVANI
Directed by: Mr. BHAVNANI.
EYE-FILLING SETTINGS.
LILTING MELODIES
ATTRACTIVE DANCING.
WEST-END TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD.

SMART RISE OF 4 DOLLARS IN COTTON

Outburst Of Unbounded Bullish Euthusiasm

U. S. PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL APPEAL TO PLANTERS

Absence Of Rain In Drought Sections

The New York Cotton Exchange witnessed most exciting session on Monday. There was extensive speculative buying influenced by absence of rain in drought sections and prospects of overwhelming success of the acreage reduction plan.

President Roosevelt made a personal appeal to cotton planters to sign promptly maximum of acreage reduction which is now raised to 50 per cent. with 25 per cent minimum.

The cotton situation is "whirling along on the wings of inflation" and until the operation is concluded, still higher prices may be witnessed. We, however feel that caution should be exercised in following too rapid advances pending definite indications that the statistical position will be sufficiently strengthened to give the market necessary stability.

BOMBAY, June 27.

The New York cotton futures market was active and strong on general buying influenced by absence of rain in drought sections and spinners buying futures. It is believed that the acreage reduction plan will be fully accepted by cotton growers. There was an outbreak of unbounded bullish enthusiasm and prices recorded a sharp rise over 80 points. The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 14 to 16 points and under heavy buying the market closed at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 83 to 85 points. There was scarcity of contracts and bears were covering their short sales stopless orders were caught and the market remained strong throughout the day. Spot cotton prices advanced 85 points at 10.45c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market, ruled strong and closed at a rise of 81 to 80 points. Spot Cotton prices rose 88 points at 10.29c. ffl

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened very steady at a rise of 8 to 9 points. There was good buying support and offerings were light. Hot dry winds were reported over the U. S. A. Cotton belt. There was active speculative buying. It was reported that farmers have agreed to reduction of acreage. The market closed very steady at a rise of 19 points middling American spot cotton prices closed 9 points higher at 6.32d. per lb.

East Indian Cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 16 points with July 5-53 and October 5-57.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 16 to 19 points. ffl

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise to 32 to 33 points.

The main trend of cotton prices is upward and further improvement is generally expected. However in view of the recent rapid rise we think its risky to buy at the present level and prefer to await further developments.

SETBACKS LIKELY.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. states:—

Continued drought in Texas and Presidents appeal to farmers for acreage reduction caused a sharp advance.

The general anticipation is that a minimum of 25% per cent. reduction is now assured. Apart from the drought, the weevil menace in the East is reported to be severe and is likely to increase should warm showery weather set in.

The American delegates exposition of their views on the War-debt problem is favourably viewed. Some setbacks due to realising are likely, but we think advantage should be taken of same to effect purchases as we believe prices will be carried to 1 cents or higher during the next few months.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N. Y. October highest 10.60 +.86 up at 3 p.m., lowest 9.90+16 up at 10 a.m.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York.—Large demand, probably favourable outcome lease plan, likely to advance prices further.

Liverpool.—New York strong on renewed reports adoption acreage reduction and favourable trade reports.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

President's personal appeal to planters to sign promptly maximum amount now raised to 50 per cent reduction with 25 per cent minimum appears overwhelming success.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables.—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

"Crop progress normal, absence of rains and high temperatures tended check weevil. light rains West Texas beneficial but subsoil moisture deficiency not overcome, many parts Texas and Oklahoma need rains soon, some observers fear heavy weevil damage unless July August weather control. America cloth sales below production, business refused pending Recovery Act effective; mill activity highest for four years."

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

10-00 p.m.: New York: Acreage retirement campaign begun. Crop reports beginning to reflect prolonged heat and drought wave. Buying on strength of all other markets.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market strong, may be unduly influenced by less favourable weather reports. In consequence of more prospect of inflation further U. S. Dollars, we expect an active market with wide fluctuations but feel bullish on the whole.

Liverpool.—Advance owing to large speculative buying and expected reduction in output. Market very susceptible to "bullish" news. Prevailing opinion is that the market will advance further.

Liverpool.—Advance due persistent drought West and reports acreage curtailment plan progressing favourably.

Liverpool.—Market strong. Scarcity of contracts. Favourable outlook acreage reduction. Rains needed Texas Oklahoma. Bullish.

New York.—Market influenced by acreage reduction likely to be accepted by farmers. General buying movement for sentimental or political reasons. Weather too dry. Market closed strong with support excellent.

New York.—Bear operators buying to cover. Outsiders attracted to the market. Market has partially discounted possibility success acreage leasing.

New York.—Very heavy trade buying and speculative buying due to very dry weather and continuing higher temperatures in Western States. Current reports from reliable sources states there are indications farmers are willing to co-operate with acreage reduction plan. Heavy realizing at the advance.

New York.—General buying stimulated by favourable reaction Government plan, high temperatures Southwest Texas and sensational advance Wheat.

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—

"Reports of drought in Gulf States, South offering very little, steady buying by Trade against sales of goods."

"Liquidation by longs, strengthening technical position, general business conditions improving steadily."

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, June 27.

In sympathy with a sharp rise of 84 points in New York futures, the local market opened strong at a rise of Rs. 12 with Broach A/M. delivery at Rs. 241/4. There was absence of buying and prices declined to Rs. 238/8 on long liquidation. The prevailing opinion in the market is that the advance in New York is too rapid. Later on the market remained steady on short covering.

Later on local market showed weakness on poor response of Liverpool market Prices opened at a rise of 20 points out lost 9 points from the opening level but later on recovered about 6 points In the local market prices declined to Rs. 237/- but rallied on Liverpool advices. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A. 217/8.
Broach A/M. 238/8.
Oomra July 201/8.
Oomra D/J. 210/8.
Bengal July 161/12.
Bengal D/J. 179/12.

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, June 27.

	Extra S.F.	S.F.	F. Fy	G	Gd
M. G. Bengal U. P.		177	173	169	165
M.G. Panjab		173	170	167	164
M. G. Rajputana		174	171	168	165
M. G. Oomra No. 3		209	207	205	202
M. G. Oomra No. 1		216	214	212	209
M. G. Oomra No. 2		212	210	208	205
M. G. Broach No. 2		224	222	220	218
M. G. Punjab-Ame.		233	231	229	227
M. G. Surat		262	260	258	256
M. G. Rajpipla		262	260	258	256
M. G. Navsari		269	267	265	263

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 27.

48 Kotak & Co. Kundla 173
90 Dawn mill Digras 205
74N arshi Nagshi Veraval 189
107 Narshi Nagshi Akola 203
100 Narshi Nagshi Badiano 6 off
100 Narshi Nagshi Badiano ox. 112 Narshi Nagshi Malkapur 3 1/2 off.
124 Colaba Land Neemuch 178
50 A Damodar Pandurna 203 1/2
100 A Damond Karvan 222
100 A Damodar Nabenpura 221
108 Bussan & Co. Saiul 199

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 27.

Bengal Superfine	175
Bengal Fine	170
Bengal F.G.	165
Sindh-Punjab Fine	170
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	165
Wardha-Hingt Fine	216
Nagpur Savner Fine	216
Yeotmal Fine	211
Arvi Fine	211
Ellichpur Fine	209
Amraoti Berar Fine	207
Khamgaon Fine	207
Mulkapur Fine	213
Khandesh Fine	209
Muthia F.G.	200

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 26.

Broach J/A opening 211; highest 211 3/4; lowest 210 3/4; close 211

Broach A/M opening 230 3/4; highest 231 3/4; lowest 230 1/2; close 230 3/4

Oomra July opening 195; highest 195 3/4; lowest 195; close 195 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 203 1/2; highest 203 3/4; lowest 203 1/2; close 203 3/4

Bengal July opening 159; highest 159; lowest 158 1/2; close 158 1/2.

Bengal D/J opening 171; highest 171; lowest 170½; close 170½

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 26.

Spot silver 35 1/8 plus 3/8c.
July 35.60 plus 50
Tone: Firm.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 27.

In sympathy with firm Shanghai and New York advices the local silver market ruled very steady with scattered short covering. The Gold market ruled firm on improved buying.

Ready Silver	57-2-0
Ashad	57-4-0
Teji mandi	0-14-0
Shravan	57-12-0
Teji mandi	1-14-0
Ready Gold	30-6-3
Ashad	30-6-3
Teji mandi	0-4-0
Shravan	30-6-0
Teji mandi	0-9-6

LONDON SILVER

London, June 26

Silver—Market is steady
Spot 18 9/16
Forward 18 11/16

GOLD BAR

London, June 26

Gold Bars fine per oz £6-2-4

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, June 23.

Sept.	1-47 plus .06
Dec	1.54 plus .05
March	1-57 plus .02
May	1-62 plus .03

WHEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

EAST—Cloudy with scattered showers except Florida where weather generally fair.

WEST—Partly cloudy with scattered showers.

Jalna/Sailu F.G	200
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	207
Ujjain/Shujaulpur F.G.	209
Broach F.G.	217
Punjab/American	221
Punjab American mix	215
Cambedia	285
Miraj/Sangli	212
Compta Good	220
Bagalkot	212
Busoga	335
Kampala	342

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 26

July 1933		10.30 plus 84
October 1933		10.57 plus 83
December 1933		10.74 plus 85
January 1934		10.82 plus 84
March 1934		10.97 plus 83
May 1934		11.12 plus 84
Middling Spot		10.45 plus 85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, June 26

July		10.24 plus 81
October		10.53 plus 80
Middling Spot		10.29 plus 88

NEW YORK

New York, June 26

New York 10-55 a.m.—

July	9.88
October	10.19
New York Noon Call—	
July	9.93
October	1022

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 26

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 10,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 5,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 26

June 1933		6.17 plus 19
July 1933	6.04	6.15 plus 19
August 1933		6.15 plus 19
September 1933		6.15 plus 19
October 1933	6.04	6.15 plus 19
November 1933		6.16 plus 19
December 1933		6.17 plus 19
January 1934	6.07	6.18 plus 19
February 1933		6.19 plus 19
March 1934	6.10	6.21 plus 19
April 1934		6.22 plus 19
May 1934	6.14	6.24 plus 19
Middling Spot		6.32 plus 09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 26.

Sakellaridis.—	
July 1933	8.12
October, 1933	8.23
November, 1933	8.30
January, 1934	8.37
March, 1934	8.44
May 1934	8.52
July 1934	8.52
F.G.F. Spot	8.36

INDIAN COTTON.

London, June 26.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.39
Fine (Good Staple)	5.51
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.63
Oomra, Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.39
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.54
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	5.69
Bengal, Good	4.38
Fine	4.48
Superfine	4.58
Scinde, Good	4.48
Fine	4.58
Superfine	4.68

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 26.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels.—

July buyers 23|1-1|2.

Wheat Barletta Russo Parcels.—

July sellers 23|-.

July sellers 26|6.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 26.

Messrs. Bathvala & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
American Power & Light Common	13 1/2
American Power & Light Pref. 6 dol.	35
American Power & Light 5 per cent. Pfd. A.	30
American Forn Power Common	17
American Forn. Power Gold Debs.	53
American Forn. Power Pfd. 7 per cent.	34
Electric Bond Common	37
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	53 1/2
Electric Bond 6 per cent. Pfd.	60
Consolidated Gas	58 1/2
Columbia Gas	25
United Light & Power A.	8
North American	33
United Corpn.	12 3/4
American Tel. & Tel.	129
Western Union Telg.	57 1/4
Radio Corp	10
Cheasapeake & Chio	41 1/2
Union Pacific R. R.	117
Briggs Mfg	12
Pennsylvania R. R.	29 1/2
International Harvestor	41 3/8
Luma Locomotive	25
American Smelting	35
Anaconda Copper Mining	16 7/8
Int. Nickel Common	18 1/4
United Steel	58 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	42
Youngstown Sheet & Tube	31
Commercial Solvents	28
Gen. Rly. Signal	39
Goodyear Tyre	37
United Aircraft	34
Packard Motor	6
National Dairy	22 1/4
General Electric	25
General Motors	29 1/4
Standard Oil of N. J.	40
Erie R. R.	14
Guaranty Trust	308
National City Bank	35 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	440
Mid. Con. Petroleum	13 1/4
American Radiator	16
International Carriers	7
St. Regis Paper	6 1/4
Curtiss Wright	3
Phillips Petroleum	15
American Super Power	7
Cerro de Pasco	25 5/8
Kennecott Copper	20

Favourable trade news and boom in commodities imparted firmness to stocks, with Farm implements in foreground.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, June 26

SAKEL—	
July	14.94 plus 32
November	15.80 plus 35
January	16.07 plus 33
ASH—	
August	12.99 plus 33
October	12.72 plus 25
December	12.86 plus 26

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, June 27.

T. T. on London.	
Previous Closing	1.3
To-day's Opening	1.3 3/16
To-day's Closing	1.3 1/4
Difference	+.1/4

LONDON METAL.

London, June 26

Copper Braziers £49
Yellow metal £40 3/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £16 1/2
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £16 1/4
Tin English Ingots £222

SEEDS.

London, June 26.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull), c.i.f. ton.—
No offers.

Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. ton.—
June|July sellers £11.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull|Continent, ton.—
June|July sellers £10-15.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, June 26

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0 1/2 per cent to 0 9/16 per cent

Bank Bills 6 months' market rate 0 3/4 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months' market rate 2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 6 months' market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent

Interest day to day loan 0 5/8 per cent

Interest 7 days' market loan 0 7/8 per cent

LINSEED OILS.

London, June 26.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt.—
July sellers 20|4-1|2.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt.—
Oct|Dec. paid 21|.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 24th June 1933 417,000 and from 1st April to 24th June 1933 10,813,000.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Improved Buying On Rise In Cotton: Tata Hydros Look Up

Bombay, June 27.

In sympathy with a sharp rise of about Rs. 10 in raw cotton prices, the Share Bazar ruled very steady on improved buying. The market opened at higher prices but there was scattered long liquidation which resulted in a small relapse but the offerings were well absorbed and the market displayed better tone. Expectations of higher dividend attracted buyers for Tata Hydro Shares while Burma shares improved Rs. 10. Tata Steel shares were firm with a good enquiry. Ordinary shares gained rupee one over the last close while Defds. advanced Rs. 5. Cement shares ruled very steady and with a fair turnover of business mill shares also ruled steady.

Tata Hydros were prominent on a rumour of a higher dividend. Bombay Dyeings opened at 822|8 and gave way to 820 to improve to 825, but closed at 820. Fazuls finished at 382|8. Pearls were in good demand and closed at 241|14 after touching 243|12. Nagpores closed at 345, Centuries at 256|12, New Greats at 171|4 and Swadeshis at 275. Hydros improved to 152|8 and Andhras were in demand at 1,387|8 at the close. Tata Steel 2nd Pref. appreciated to 85. Burmas were better and closed at 412|8. New issues were priced at 135. Tata Ordys moved up to 53|8 and Deferreds were in request at 222|8 at the close.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, June 27

Bombay Dyeing 825, 20, 25, 20.
Century 253. 56, 55. 53.
Central India 348. 43. 45.
Colaba 93, 95.
Crescent 71, 70, 10.
Fazalbhoy 385. 77. 82, 81, 82
Kohinoor 173. 70, 71, 70.
New Great 172, 70, 72, 71.
Pearl 140, 38. 36, 43. 41, 14.
Simplex 93. 95.
Swadeshi 275
Bundi 24 23-14
I Cement 273 77 73
T Steel defd 222 20 23 22
T Steel Ord 53-8 10 53-2 8 6 2 8
B Steam 232 83
B Burma 413 9 16 13 12
Tata Hydro 147 52 51-14 52
Andhra 1381 87
Tram Ord 135 131

TEXTILE SECTION

Bombay, June 27

Ahmedabad Advance	331-4
Bombay Dyeing	820
Century	253
Central India	331-4
Colaba Land	95
Crescent	70
Dawn	448-12
E. D. Sassoon	0-4
Ebrahim Pabaley	141-4
Finlay	90 0
Fazulbhoy	383
Gokak	123
Hindustan	1,850
Indian Mfg.	1,725-0
Indian Bleaching	192
Indore Malwa	383
Kastoorchand	6-2
Khatau	83-12
Kohinoor	171
Lakshmi	857-8
Morarjee	490-0
Model Nagpore	60
Mysore	102-8
New Great	171
Pearl	241-14
Phoenix	730-0
Sholapur	3,300-0
Sassoon Silk	42-8
Swan	95-0
Simplex	95
Swadeshi	275
Tata Mills	20-0
Vishnu Mills	1,565-0
BANK SECTION	
Bank of India	103-0
Baroda Bank	84-0
Bombay Provincial	55-4
Central Bank	22
Imperial F. P.	1,190-0
Imperial P P 288-12	
Union Bank	4-7
HYDRO ELECTRIC	
Ahmedabad Electric	131-14
Andhra Valley Ordy.	2387-8
Bombay Tram Ordy.	136
Broach Electric	10-8
Karachi Electric	186-4
Surat Electric	161-4
Tata Hydro Ordy.	152-8
Tata Power Ordy.	982
CEMENT SECTION	
Bundi Cement	23-14
Gwalior Cement	62-4
Indian Cement	273
Katni Cement	285
Katni Cement Defd.	1060-8
Okha Cement	102-0
Punjab Cement Ordy	14-14
Shahabad Cement	276-12
Shivrajpore	16-4
United Cements	55-8
PREFERENCE SHARES	
Andhra Valley Pref.	1215
Bombay Steam Pref.	261-4
Bombay Tram Pref.	73-8
Central India Pref.	500
Katni 1st Pref.	115-0
Katni 2nd Pref.	128-12
Punjab Cement Pref	13-4
Tata Hydro Pref.	120
Tata I. & S. 1st Pref.	152-8
Tata I. & S. 2nd Pref.	85
Tata Power Pref.	1243-12
Vishnu Pref.	622-8
DEBENTURES.	
6 p.c. Andhra Valley Deb.	107-8
6-1/2 p.c. Bombay Tel Deb	56-12
7 p.c. Sholapur Deb.	96-4
6 p.c. Tata Hydro Deb	107-8
RAILWAY SECTION.	
Ahmedabad Prantej	772-8
Amritsar Patti Old	111-0
Central Provinces	81-0
Dhond Baramati	80-8
Guzerat	80-4
Hoshiarpur Doab	80-0
Larkhana	80-0
Mandra Bhon	74-0
Mymensing Rebate	82-8
Mymensing Gtd.	82-0
Pachora Jamner	61-0
Sara Straigunj	81-8
Sialkot Narowal	90-0
Sind Light	50-8
Tapty Valley	880
Upper Sind Light	85-0
MISCEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	177-8
Br. Burma Petrol	2-14
Bombay Burma Old	412-8
Bombay Burma New	135
Bombay Steamer	283
Bombay Telephone	76-8
Scindia Steam	12
Indian Radio Ordy.	416-4
Indian Radio Def	390-0
Indian Mercantile	43-0
McKenzies	61-4
New India Assurance	23-0
Jupiter	11-2
Oriental	2,805
Vulcan	8-4
Port Canning	650-0
Scindia Steam	11-15
Tata Construction	
Tata I. & S. Ord.	53-3
Tata I. & S. Def.	222-8
Tata Oil	18-8

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool: July 242; October 215; January 196

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach J/A 1933 221; Liverpool July 6.36 Rs. 56 at Exchange 1/6.

Broach A/May 1934 241; Liverpool May 1934 6.45 Rs. 40 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach J/A 221; New York July 10.30 Rs. 49 at 4.23 7/8 Cross Rate.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch, Standard No. 25 c. & f. Calcutta.

July|Sept. per cwt. 7|9 value.

Oct|Dec. per cwt. 8|1 value.

C. & F. Bombay.—

July|Sept. per cwt. 7|9 value.

C. & F. Karachi.—

July|Sept. per cwt. 7|9 value.

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

Fair Rio Coffee, (No. 7 quality) Spot 8-1|8.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 26

T T London on:—	
Berlin	14.42 1/2
Amsterdam	8.58
Brussels	24.36
Madrid	40.56
Milan	64.68
Berne	17.69
Paris	86.59
Prague	114.25
New York closing cross rate	4.21 .1/4

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 27

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 80-10-3
3 1/2 per cent 1947-60 91-0-0
4 per cent 1934-37 (Taxable) 100-13-0
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan 94-8
4 1/2 p.c. 1934 (Taxable) 101-14
4 per cent 1943 (Taxable) 100-2-0
5 per cent 1939 (Taxable) 104-1-0
5 per cent 1940-43 (Taxable) 104-4-0
5 p.c. 1935 103-5
5½ per cent 1938/40 (Taxable) 106-4-0
6 1|2 p.c. 1935 T B (Taxable) 106-3-0

TAXFREE LOANS.

6 per cent 1945-55 Loan 110-7-0
6 per cent B D L 1935 106-14-0
5 p c 1955 Mysore 109
5 1/2 p c 1938 Mysore 108.

CORPORATION LOANS

4 p.c. B P T 90
4 p.c. M Deb 1974 89
5 per cent Deb 1959 108
6 per cent Deb 1954 113
6 per cent K P T 1956 113
5 1/2 p c B I T 1937 106-8

3 per cent G P Notes opened at 80-5-6 and quoted 80/10/6 at the moment of writing, under tone steady to firm.

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheets standard ribbed lb. spot 3-11|32 sellers.

London, June 26.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Ashadh Shud 5. 1989.
Muslim—Rabi-ul-Aval 10, 1352.
Parsi—Deh 25, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 4 m.;
Sunset—7h. 20m.
Hightide—2-44, 15-20.
Lowtide—8-26, 21-37.
PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter 1st July 3h. 10m. a.m. Full Moon. 7th July 5h. 21m. p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee. 4-10 p.m.
University of Edinburgh, 350th Anniversary: Edinburgh Graduates' meeting at the Bombay University Convocation Hall. 6-30 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR.—"Blue Angel." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Men Must Fight." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON.—"Kid From Spain." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Mata Hari." Daily 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE.—"No Man of Her Own." Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END.—"Afzal." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY.—"Man From Toronto." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA.—"Hatamtai." Daily 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL CINEMA—"Sanchagya Sundari." Daily 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA.—"Sinhgad." Daily 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

8-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin: Liverpool and New York Cotton Closing Rates.
12 Noon: Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
12-30 p.m. Selection of European Gramophone Records.
1 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates.
5-30 p.m. Indian Programme: Relay of Indian Music.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
6 p.m. Relay of Music from Pathe Cinema (By kind permission of the Management). News available.
6-30 p.m. Educational Hour: "Female Education": By Mrs. Sushila M. Trilokekar, B.A., in Marathi. "Travel and the Movie in Education" by Miss Kapila Khandwalla, B.A., in Gujerati.
8 p.m. Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices. Empire Relay if reception is satisfactory.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
9-15 p.m. News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-30 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin.
9-45 p.m. Leo Goutkin and his famous Ben Band.
1. Overture "Fingal's Cave," Mendelssohn. 2. Andante from the 5th Symphony Tschaikowsky. 3. Grand Fantasia "Faust" Gounod. 4. "Hungarian Rhapsody" Liszt.
11 p.m. God Save the King Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

4-30 p.m. Organ Recital and Orchestral Concert.
7 p.m. Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m. Country Ways and Country Days. a talk by Mr. A. G. Street.
7-30 p.m. A Variety Programme.
8 p.m. Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra.
9-15 p.m. Reginald Dixon at the Organ of the Tower Ballroom, Blackpool.
9-45 p.m. Dance Music, relayed from the Savoy Hotel, London.
10-30 p.m. An Eye-witness's account of the Ryder Cup Golf Match, England vs. America.
10-45 p.m. The News Bulletin.

Be Ahead of Others By Seeing 1940 At
THE CAPITOL
City's Leading Talkie Theatre
DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

"You men who want our love ...listen to our bargain!"
A truly thrilling romance of 1940.
MEN MUST FIGHT
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
with
DIANA WYNYARD
PHILLIPS HOLMES—LEWIS STONE.
Also showing

STAN LAUREL and OLIVER HARDY
IN THEIR LATEST FROLIC
"SCRAM"

STEAMER MOVEMENT:—The Homeward bound P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at midnight on the 25th instant and left there at 8 a.m. the following day.

MAHOMEDBHOY R. F. DISPENSARY:—The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 24th June 1933 was 345; of these 230 were males and 115 females.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY:—Under the auspices of the Musical Art Society a concert will be given by Prof. Rambhau Kundgolkar alias Sawai Gandharva, at 9 p.m. on Saturday, the 1st July 1933 at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chaupatti.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ROUND:—In the event of there being no heavy rains, the Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "B" Ward will meet near the Musjid Bridge to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward, who have grievances to represent, should be present at the appointed place and time.

N.B. PARULEKAR:—Mr. N. B. Parulekar of the Butter Merchants' Association, Bombay, has been ill and lying in bed for the last two months and a half. He is, therefore, unable to attend to the correspondence and to attend the meetings held by different bodies in connection with the adulteration of butter.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION:—The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association will be held in the rooms of the Association, at Old French Bank Building, 107, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p. m. (S.T.)

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.
"DEATH AND AFTER"
A Free Public Lecture
followed by Questions and Answers.
Wednesday, June 28th, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees No Collections

RACING ON QUEENS ROAD

Recent Lancia-Rolls Smash Has Sequel In Court

JUVENILE DRIVER FINED RS. 200

Magistrate Describes Defence Witness As Unmitigated Liars And Warns Father

Russi Jamshed Sethna, a Parsi youth, was fined Rs. 200 and his driving license was suspended for 4 months by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday on his being found guilty of rash and negligent driving.

Mr. A. H. Elias for the prosecution stated that at about 11-30 a.m on June 17, the accused was driving a Lancia motor car in the direction of Marine Lines from Churchgate Station, and in trying to overtake a Ford car, which was also going in the same direction, he swung to the right, and came into violent impact with a Rolls Royce which was coming from the opposite direction. The accident occurred opposite the Radio Club, and both cars were badly damaged.

DEFENCE.

The defence was that the accused in trying to overtake the Ford car, came on the right side when the tyre of the rear right wheel burst, and he lost control of the steering wheel. As a result the car dashed into the Rolls Royce car and both cars were damaged.

Four witnesses for the prosecution stated that the accused's car was travelling at great speed and in overtaking the Ford Car it came into violent collision with the Rolls Royce.

Inspector Byrd of the Esplanade Police Station who investigated the case put in a plan of the scene of the accident.

The defence called two witnesses, George Paul who was driving the Ford Motor Car stated that he had heard a noise when the cars collided, bot he could not say definitely whether the tyre burst before or after the accident.

Mr. Boman Merwan Kassinath, a Parsi Stevedore, stated he was seated in the car at the time of the accident. He corroborated the accused's statement.

Questioned by the Magistrate whether he had ever sat in a motor car before, the witness stated that this was the first time he had sat in a car. The Counsel for the defence pointed out that the witness owned a motor car.

MAGISTRATE'S STRICTURES.

The Magistrate passed severe strictures in passing sentence. He observed that the accused appeareed to him to be an impulsive youth below 19 years of age, and he should not have been allowed to drive a powerful motor car like a Lancia. The two witnesses for the defence were in his opinion "unmitigated liars" who had come to court with the view to assist a friend. The prosecution witnesses had established beyond any doubt that the accused was racing on Queen's Road, and in attempting to overtake the Ford car the accused collided with the Rolls Royce Car. The offence called for a deterrent sentence, and in these days of increased traffic greater precaution must be taken by drivers. He therefore sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 200, and ordered his licence to be suspended for a period of four months.

ACCUSED'S FATHER WARNED.

The Magistrate then warned the father of the accused, who was present in court to have more control over his son in the future.

AFTER ORISSA IT IS SIND'S TURN ?

Move For Enquiry Committee

SIMLA, June 27

Following the announcement regarding the appointment of a committee to consider administrative problems incidental to the creation of the new province of Orissa enquiries have been received from Sind about a committee with similar functions, with regard to the separate Sind Province.

The Associated Press understands that the question of appointing a separate committee to enquire into administrative problems of Sind is now the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Bombay.—A P

MAXIMUM FINE IMPOSED ON BUTTER FAKERS

"Pahalevi Mail" Roped In : Municipality To Take Legal Advice On "Second Offence" Penalty

As a result of the relentless drive maintained against adulterators of butter and ghee by the Bombay Municipality, there were seven cases heard by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, on Tuesday afternoon.

Dr. R. K. Mhatre, Assistant Health Officer, on behalf of the Municipality, pressed for deterrent sentences against the Pahalavi Dairy, who, he said, were manufacturers of adulterated butter and were doing a large turnover of trade in a fraudulent manner. The proprietors had been refused a licence, and they were shifting from place to place and were the owners of a motor-van known as "Pahalavi Mail" which went about the town supplying adulterated butter to various tea shops.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, the Magistrate, in sentencing the accused to pay the maximum fine of of Rs. 200 for the first offence, stated that it was a nefarious trade, on which the accused were earning a large amount, and fattening themselves at the expense of health of the people of the City.

In the second case against the accused the Magistrate deferred passing sentence, until the prosecuting officer could consult the Municipal solicitors on the question of the fine. The maximum sentence for the second offence provided in the Act was Rs. 1000.

The defence counsel urged that it was not competent for the Court to inflict the maximum fine of Rs. 1000 as the first conviction of the offence under Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act had been established only on Tuesday when his client was sentenced to pay Rs. 200. The second offence, although it was detected on the 6th June, did not constitute a second offence, as the first offence had not ended in a conviction on the day the second offence was alleged to have taken place.

WHAT ACT PROVIDED FOR

The Magistrate was of the opinion that the wording of the Act made it quite clear that what was contemplated was the offence and not conviction. The words used in the Act was "first offence" and "second offence". At this stage the Court allowed an adjournment to July 11 to enable the Municipal Prosecutor to obtain legal opinion on the question.

OTHER CASES DECIDED.

The following cases were decided on Tuesday:—

In the joint cases filed against C. F. Soares and R. F. Rodrigues of 63, Wodehouse Road, Mr. Fonseca appearing for R. F. Rodrigues pleaded guilty to selling adulterated butter, found on analysis to contain 83.6 per cent foreign matter. The accused was fined Rs. 75. The other case was withdrawn.

Balaram Tuljaram and Gangaram of 73, Wodehouse Road, were charged with selling butter found on analysis to contain 89.1 per cent. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 75, in default, two months imprisonment.

PAHALEVI DAIRY CO.

(1) Yadulla Hussain (2) Fatulla Hussain, (3) Fazal Ahmed were then charged for selling butter found on analysis to contain 78.1 foreign matter. The accused Nos. 1 and 2 were the proprietors of Pahalevi Dairy Co., at Nishanpada Road. The Magistrate suggested proceeding against accused No. 2. He was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default, six months' imprisonment the maximum penalty for the first offence under the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925.

UNLICENSED SALE

Yadulla Hussain and Assadulla Hussain were then prosecuted for selling butter without a licence at Dongri. The accused pleaded guilty and were fined Rs. 20.

100 P. C. FAKE

Alli Zalal Fakruddin and Munshi G. Nabi were charged for selling as "butter" a substance which on analysis was found to contain 100 per cent foreign matter. The accused were the owners of an eating house at the Junction of Mohamed Ali and Pydownie Roads. The accused pleaded guilty. They were fined Rs. 75, in default, two months' imprisonment.

Yadulla Hussain and Assadulla Hussain proprietors of Pahalevi Dairy Co. at Dongri were then charged for selling butter which on analysis was found to contain 53.6 per cent foreign matter. The defence was that the Municipal officer had taken a sample of the stock returned to the shop from customers to whom the stuff was supplied.

The Magistrate:—That does not help your case. It amounts to an admission that the butter was manufactured by you.

CASE ADJOURNED

At this stage the question of sentence was argued and the case adjourned to July 11.

TIMBER POND MURDER CASE

Suspects To Take Trial At Ensuing Criminal Sessions

Narayen Bhavoo, Bhagirathi Behari and Sahati Sohan were committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions by Mr. M A F Coelho, Officiating Fifth Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Tuesday, on charges of murder and abetment.

Further evidence was led before the Dadar Court on Monday and Tuesday in what is known as the Timber Pond Murder case, in which the above three accused along with Parsan Saiku, who has turned an approver, were involved in the brutal murder of one Dayaram Chakkan, a Hindu youth, on May 13.

The story goes that the unsuspecting boy was decoyed from a coal shop where he was working, on the night in question, by the four men on the pretext of treating him to drinks. It is alleged the first accused had paid Rs. 20 each to the third accused and the approver for the purpose of assisting him in the crime. After all the accused, the approver and deceased, had met at the Round Temple the rendezvous appointed, they first went to a liquor shop and after taking Rs. 2/8 worth of liquor proceeded to bar for another "peg". Thence the party went to Cotton Green, and finally when they came to a pavement at Sewri Timber Pond accused No. 2 asked them all to rest awhile.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT

Within 15 minutes accused 1 and 3 were roused from sleep, while the deceased kept on snoring. At a signal from accused No. 2 the three others fell upon the deceased and held him down by the hands and legs. Bhagirathi is then said to have drawn out a knife and cut Dayaram's throat from ear to ear. He was next thrown into Timber Pond.

FIND OF BODY AND ARRESTS

The next day the body was found floating by a Port Trust peon passing that way, and he informed the police. On "batak" being beaten two witnesses who were room-mates of the deceased came forward to identify Dayaram.

The accused were arrested following the statements made by the two witnesses and the master of the deceased.

PROTECTING WORKERS AGAINST ACCIDENTS

Bill To Be Introduced In Assembly

SIMLA, June 27.

It is understood that among the new bills which may be introduced in the next Session of the Legislative Assembly will be one giving effect to the draft convention providing for protection against accidents to workers employed in loading and unloading ships. This convention was adopted by the International Labour Conference over a year ago and has been accepted by the Government of India.

At present the workers are covered through the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Port Acts also authorise making of new rules to look after the safety of workers. The convention which the International Labour Conference passed enables a uniform All-India Legislation being undertaken to grant workers rights which they more or less enjoy at present.—A P

At Portsmouth the Keelplate cruiser "Amphion" acthorised in March 1931 was laid to-day. The cost of construction will be £1,500,000.—Reuter.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY:—Pandit Jina Vijayaji Muni will deliver the first lecture of his series of five lectures on the History of Gujarat in connection with the Thakkar Vassonji Madhavji Lectureship in the Lecture Room, 1st Floor, South Wing of the University Buildings, to-day (Wednesday), at 6 p.m. The subject of the lecture is "Geographical Boundaries of Gujarat or Geographical Outlines of Ancient Gujarat."

CHITTAGONG COLLEGE STUDENT ARRESTED

Another Jailed For Possessing Revolutionary Leaflets

CHITTAGONG, June 23.

A B.Sc. student of the Chittagong College is reported to have been detained at the District Intelligence Branch office where he had gone there to bring the identity card. It is understood that he has been arrested under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Brajendra Lal Chaudhury,—a young man of Kanungoepara, who was arrested recently and prosecuted on a charge of possessing revolutionary leaflets, has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under the Terrorist Outrages Suppression Act. The trial took place before Rai Saheb S. N. Roy, Sadar Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Chittagong.—A. P.

Coimbatore—Sir Mahomed Habibullah opened last evening the new building of the local branch of the S P C A in the Taluq Office compound. An address was presented to him by the members of the branch. In declaring the building open Sir Mahomed Habibullah said that cruelty to animals was neither inherent nor determined.—A P

TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders For 1½ Crores Offered

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 27th June 1933. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,56,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-11-6 and above, were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-11-3 received approximately 95 per cent. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-2-9 per annum.

2. Tenders for three months bills to the amount of Rs. 50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 4th July 1933. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 7th July 1933. Other conditions are as usual.

3. Intermediate three months Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 28th June to Monday, the 3rd July 1933 at Rs. 99-12-0 per cent, subject to the condition that the Government of India reserve the right to stop the sale of intermediates without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 21st to the 26th June 1933 amounted to Rs. 2,11,75,000.

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY at 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
BEFORE HE CAME INTO HER LIFE...
She Was Ready to Run Off With the First Traveling Salesman Who Didn't Wear False Teeth and a Girdle!

Without a Doubt, Clark Gable's Greatest the Shooting-Star Record of a Big-City Gambler Who Fell for Small-Town Stuff and Learned to Love It
CLARK GABLE
"No Man of Her Own"
WITH
CAROLE LOMBARD
DOROTHY MACKAILL
A Paramount Picture
PARAMOUNT NEWS
(By Air Mail).

PATHE CINEMA
SATURDAY NEXT
In All The World, No Show Like This!

Maurice CHEVALIER
in "LOVE ME TONIGHT"
with JEANETTE MacDONALD
CHARLIE RUGGLES, CHARLES BUTTERWORTH and MYRNA LOY
A ROUBEN MAMOULIAN PRODUCTION
A Paramount Picture

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1933

UNHELPFUL ATTITUDE

From the answer given by the Under-Secretary of State for India it is clear that neither the Government of India nor the Secretary of State resile from the arrogant position they have taken up in regard to the release of Civil Disobedience prisoners who, at present, according to the Government of India's communique, number about nine thousand. Mr. R. A. Butler's answer was characteristically supercilious and indifferent to reason or good sense. Either he is ignorant of the fast moving events in India, or he purposely ignores them. He must know that at present there can be no question of the revival of Civil Disobedience movement, not because the Congress leaders want to mollify the bureaucracy but because they believe that it is not desirable to continue it.

The Congress has tried it for nearly eighteen months, with greater or lesser success, and the vast majority of Congressmen realise that the time has come to reconsider the whole question and adopt other methods to advance the cause of the country. Apart from this, the Government must have taken note of the general attitude of the people in the country towards the movement from a careful perusal of the Indian papers in different provinces, and "they should be satisfied now that there are convincing reasons to believe that their (the political prisoners') release will not be followed by a revival of Civil Disobedience."

GOVERNMENT INTRANSIGEANCE

If it is supposed that the Congress can be humiliated by such objectionable tactics, they will find themselves mistaken. The Congress leaders will soon meet at Poona or some other place, at least those of them who are out of jail, and there reconsider their attitude and decide accordingly. But we must confess that the intransigeance of the Government is not helpful to the object they have in view; it will not even assist the Congress in arriving at an early decision. Their attitude is likely to stiffen the backs of some, though most Congressmen now feel convinced that there is no sense in continuing a movement which is almost moribund. As we have so often said in these columns, the assumption that withdrawal of Civil Disobedience means abject surrender to, or even co-operation with the Government, with all its worst implications, is absurd. It only means that the Congress is withdrawing, to reconsider its position, revise its programme, and place new plans before the country for its guidance.

A CURIOUS INTERLUDE

In the meantime, we are bound to confess, not only that the Government show no sings of relenting, but in some places their attitude is even stiffening. In Poona eight prominent leaders were called by the District Magistrate to his office and there asked to sign a ready-made statement by which they were to undertake not to take any part in the Civil Disobedience movement, not to speak at meetings, and not to leave the Municipal limits of Poona without his previous permission. They all refused to sign such a document, like any self-respecting person, and, strange to say, the Magistrate allowed them to go away. We ask the Government whether such an attitude is either useful to them or to the object they have at heart.

LET THE COUNTRY KNOW

If Mahatma Gandhi intends to write to the Viceroy seeking an interview the sooner the country is admitted to his confidence the better. We do not doubt that Lord Willingdon will gladly welcome such an opportunity and afford every facility to discuss the whole political situation with him and exchange views frankly. It is impossible for both to see eye to eye with each other, but Gandhiji who is always proud to call himself a co-operator, will not stand on his personal prestige where the interests of the country are concerned. The Viceroy must realise, on his part, that the Government will not gain anything by humiliating the Congress leaders.

Tragedy Of The Andamans

While the condition of the hunger-strikers in the Andamans Jail must be growing more and more serious, the official attitude towards them seems to be getting more and more callous. It is now about six weeks since the strike began and the prisoners' condition must surely be very serious. Even if they are being forcibly fed, that does not believe public anxiety much, as in one case, at least, the results of forcible feeding have been more tragic and speedy than those of peaceful starvation. Yet Government have shown no indication of any willingness either to bring the prisoners back to India, or to redress their grievances.

On the contrary, Mr. Butler tells the House of Commons that the authorities are "bound to resist the hunger-strike which was started with a view to breaking discipline." It is sheer misrepresentation to say that the prisoners went on hunger-strike with a view to breaking discipline. They did so because they had strong grievances, so reasonable and legitimate apparently that Mr. Butler prefers not, to mention them. Nor do people starve themselves lightheartedly merely for the sake of breaking discipline. If the authorities are incapable of handling the strike in any better way than by "resisting" it, let them, at least, resist it in a humane way and let them not distort or suppress facts to prevent the British public from knowing the truth.

From the way Mr. Butler rejected the view urged by Mr. Thomas Williams that political prisoners ought not to be transported to the Andamans, it may be inferred that Government are inexorable on this point, though the whole country demands, and for some time, at least, Government themselves believed, that the islands ought not to be used as a penal settlement at all for any class of prisoners. But, are the authorities equally inexorable even in respect of redressing the reasonable grievances of the hunger-strikers, though three of them have already died and several more are likely to be now in a most precarious condition?

Impudence And Effrontery

Owing to the accommodating spirit of the Government, both in India and Britain, the Zamindars, Sardars and other representatives of vested interests in India, are getting more clamorous every day for special privileges, second chambers, restricted franchise and many other reactionary demands. The other day, we wrote about the Punjab Zamindars, who wanted special privileges, because they had somehow acquired large landed estates. And now the Sardars' and Inamdars' Central Association of the Bombay Presidency has prepared a representation for the Joint Parliamentary Committee which, for impudence and effrontery, surpasses everything.

When even the Government of Bombay have not asked for a Second Chamber, these gentlemen, who call themselves "natural" leaders, believe that the checks implicit in the White Paper are not enough, and that they can do better, if they are duly constituted into a Second Chamber for guarding the rights of their own class as well as the Government; for they cannot do anything else in such a legislature. They also want a guarantee from the Government that their property rights will be kept intact for all time, as against the advancing tide of democracy, which is against special privileges.

These simple-minded people believe that the voter in Bombay does not know the "value and the proper use of the vote," and therefore, the need for a Second Chamber is greater than ever. We quote these primitive arguments to show that the Association is unable to bring forward any sound and reasonable ones in favour of the demands they have made. Why should the landlords have any special representation in the future legislatures, when it is open to them to contest any seat they like and try their luck along with others?

The fact is these people, who have always worked hand-in-hand with officials, know quite well that they have no influence with the masses, despite the land they possess, and that they will have no chance in the general scramble for seats in the future legislatures. Neither have they got the requisite ability to fight their battle single-handed. We do not believe even the present National Government in Great Britain are going to pamper this discredited class which is not ashamed to tell the Government that their political plans are too advanced for the country and all that they need do at the moment is, to have more reaction everywhere, because they feel that their property rights will not be safe in the future! It is difficult to write with patience about such pretensions, but they have to be endured along with so many other things in the world.

CONTINUED EXPLOITATION

It is hard enough for mill-owners to get enough protection for their industries, however critical their condition may be. It is much harder for the mill operatives to get anything like the protection they need either from Government or their employers. Representatives of several trade unions in Bombay met Sir Frank Noyce, Member of the Viceregal Executive Council for Industries and Labour, and placed before him a number of grievances which have remained unredressed for years. He has promised to do what he can in the matter, but for aught one knows, this promise may be as fruitless as many other official promises to Labour have been in the past.

It is not surprising, therefore, that workmen all over the country depend more on direct action for the redress of their wrongs than on the milder but ineffective methods of agitation. In most civilised countries, it is an offence, and is considered culpable exploitation to exact more than eight hours' work in a day. But in India, where both, the climate and general labour conditions are depressing, even eleven hours' work, almost continuous, is exacted with impunity. The Labour leaders, who met Sir Frank Noyce, thought it a great reform to reduce the total number of hours of work in a week from 60 to 54.

But though this reform was recommended by the Labour Commission two years ago, neither Government nor the employers have given effect to it. It is both, cruelty and bad economy, to delay this modest reform any longer. Factory owners, who plead that they have to exact longer hours' work only because it is poor in quality, are guilty of a fallacy and themselves make hard and efficient work impossible when it is prolonged beyond human endurance. It is the clear duty of Government to penalise, without any further delay, work for more than 54 hours in a week, or more than 10 hours in a day.

Wanted A New Programme

There, however, seems to be singular, unity among all sections regarding the need for a change, so far as the programme laid down by the original Working Committee in January, of 1932 is concerned . . . The leader will have to consider how far civil disobedience as a weapon of deliverance has succeeded, and how far its further use be to the interests of the country. Note will have to be taken of the factors which have brought about the present moribound condition in our political life. In view of all these factors Congress will have to decide whether it is not time to strike out a new line of action, to infuse fresh enthusiasm among the people. . . .

It is possible that certain individuals might like to prejudice public judgment by suggesting that by giving up civil disobedience even temporarily Congress might allow the impression to grow that it has acted at the dictation of Government. No such false notions of prestige should be allowed to blind our judgment. Irrespective of what the Government might say or suggest, the Congress should boldly and fearlessly decide its own future programme for itself whether it conforms to Government wishes or goes counter to them.—"National Call."

NIZAM'S JUST CLAIM

Reparations Must Follow "Historical Regrets"

By "SCRUTATOR."

"Few Governments at any time in history could look on more than a century of action without some historical regret that certain things had been done and that certain things had not been done."

—Butler Committee Report.

If to-day, on the eve of the Federation of Indian India and British India, His Majesty's Government make a retrospective survey of their relations with the Nizam from the time they acquired on lease from him the Northern Circars down to the present day, they will have ample material for regret; they will find themselves confronted with ugly facts which hardly redound to the credit of the British sense of justice and fairplay. If I am asked to name one word that would embody, in all its historical sequence the British attitude towards the Nizam during the past century I should say that word is "Ingratitude."

It will serve no useful purpose at this stage to rake up the past and quote Chapter and Verse to justify the above generalisation, for the simple reason that the facts on which it is based are too true and too well-known to bear repetition. All I wish to say here is that "historical regrets," as the Butler Committee puts it, have neither moral nor political value, if they are not followed by reparations. In the case of Hyderabad, reparations need to be written with a Capital R.

RESTORE SOVEREIGN STATUS

The first and the most important step towards reparations that Great Britain should take is to restore to the Nizam his original sovereign status which has, by degrees, by acts overt and covert, by methods subtle and questionable, been usurped by the Government of India under the ubiquitous theory of Paramountcy.

If you apply well-recognised legal principles and scrutinize dispassionately all relevant documents, you will find that all that the Nizams have agreed to is that they will have no relations with any foreign power except Great Britain, nor will they wage war against a neighbouring state.

In return for these concessions they expected the Government of India to defend them against foreign aggressors. That is all.

In other words, the Nizams have transferred to the Gov-

[illegible] and make [illegible] they have conceded no more.

NIZAM'S JUST CLAIM

In his famous letter dated 20th September 1925, His Exalted Highness wrote to Lord Reading thus:-

"Save and except matters relating to foreign powers and policies, the Nizams of Hyderabad have been independent in the internal affairs of their State just as much as the British Government in British India. With the reservations mentioned by me, the two parties have on all occasions acted with complete freedom and independence in all inter-governmental questions that naturally arise, from time to time between neighbours."

Now this view is being challenged by the Government of India. The first step towards reparations

(Continued on page 7)

Frankly Speaking

AMERICA'S OVERTURE.

The United States have at last given an indication of the way they propose to tackle the question of the war debts, which has been embittering the relations between America and Europe, for so many years.

There is no way out of the present impasse except by composition of the debts, which are growing daily. No doubt there will be much wrangling, but that cannot be helped.

The World Economic Conference may as well lay down certain principles for the guidance of the debtor countries in their endeavours to settle the question with the United States.

But America would do well in imposing some conditions on the European countries to see that not a penny of these debts should be used for armament purposes, otherwise the whole purpose America has in view will be frustrated.

IS IT ANOTHER DEAL?

Sir George Schuster promised on behalf of India cordial co-operation in solving the world's problem relating to silver and gold currencies.

We hope this does not mean another deal in favour of Great Britain, which, while helping herself out of her difficulties, will dispose of further quantities of Indian silver at a bargain price.

We shall be told that India has been able to get rid of a large stock, which was lying idle all these years. But that is no reason for selling it at a time when the prices of the precious metal are moving up.

India would like to know where she stands before her precious metal hoardings are disposed of.

Senator Pitman's resolution, that the Central Banks' metallic cover should consist of 80 per cent. gold and 20 per cent. gold or silver, ought to go a long way in rehabilitating silver.

His further suggestion that all nations should agree to remonetize silver is timely, for it ought to relieve the present pressure on world's gold supplies.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS IN STATES.

Replying to a question in the Commons Mr. R. A. Butler promised to circulate a list of 19 States in which European officers were employed as ministers. The tendency is increasing daily, and the question requires to be probed further.

On some of the Indian States British officers are forced by the Paramount Power, and others employ them because they feel thus more at ease in their relations with the representatives of the Paramount Power.

We do not see any improvement in the administration of these Indian States by the incursion of these highly paid British Officers. Instead, there is more reaction and there are more complaints against them.

The evil is growing and the Government of India must lay down specific rules in this regard. Otherwise we shall have all the States employing these superannuated British Officials on extraordinary salaries, with a view to curry favours with Simla authorities.

This is a fit matter for the Princes Chamber to take up.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN—

Whatever may be the effect on India of the Japanese boycott of Indian cotton, Britain is naturally unconcerned about it.

"It is by no means certain", says the "Manchester Guardian", "that the effects would be injurious to India. A great many factors have to be taken into account in gauging the possibilities."

One of the possibilities is the larger purchase of Indian cotton by Lancashire, which gains much and loses nothing on account of the new duties. But it appears that Lancashire is not disposed to undertake any such thing unless the present high measure of British preference is made permanent.

If, however, this hope of Lancashire is fulfilled by the ever-willing Government of India, it will only mean replacing the Japanese menace by a British menace.

COMMUNAL CRICKET.

The reported decision of the Hindu Gymkhana to resume the Quadrangular cricket matches on communal lines cannot be said to be an unmixed blessing. It will tend to perpetuate communalism even in the realm of sports.

It also shows that the Gymkhana was not earnest in its recent opposition to a carnival on communal lines.

We cannot believe that it is impossible to devise a scheme of matches on non-communal lines. Some of the Gymkhana representatives have themselves suggested several practicable schemes on a territorial basis.

Apart from All-India fixtures, it should have been possible to arrange in the Bombay Presidency matches between Bombay City and the rest of the Presidency and between Bombay and other Districts.

If there were a strong will, the way would have been found.

Readers' Views

ONE MORE NAIL

From Kaikobad F. Nariman.

No one would be concerned to enter into the merits of the question of that Laibag Market, but every decent minded Indian Citizen will have to hang his head in shame, for this exhibition of school days' childish mentality on the part of no less an important public body than our Municipal Corporation.

One more nail in the coffin of our Indian Nationalism and all thanks to the worthy heroes fighting the battle of communalism in the Bombay Corporation.

THEIR ONLY CREED

From M. S. Saidar, B.A., (Oxon), Bar.-at-Law.

It is very amusing to notice how readily cudgels are taken up in India by whole communities whenever some two parties belonging to different castes marry each other. The Devadas-Laxmi marriage is a recent instance in point.

The whole of Sanatanist Poona has risen in revolt against this happening. It passes one's imagination why whole communities should make these causes their own, which are after all personal matters depending more or less on individual selection. After all, in this particular instance, both the bride and the bridegroom are well-educated, grown up, belong to distinguished parentage, and have done what they have done in the full knowledge of all consequences good or bad; still the orthodox Maharashtra is thoroughly disgruntled at the enormity of the offence!

By expressing disapproval of such unions in public meetings, do we not make ourselves completely ridiculous in the eyes of the world? Are these instances so uniquely bad that we must perforce denounce them from every house-top? Does not our ancient literature record many instances of inter-Communal marriages? Did not the Moslem Emperor Akbar marry Hindu women? Where is the sin then, if such things happen in the 20th Century India? Nor can it be said that such marriages jeopardise the interests of the offspring; because modern laws have sufficiently safeguarded them.

The imaginary notion of purity of blood has no meaning whatever, when both the parties to the union are sufficiently well-cultured. On no ground, except probably on the strength of some old worm-eaten "Shastra", can our Sanatanist friends denounce such happy marriages. But in this unfortunate country there are certain sections of people whose only creed is to be always disgruntled and they do not let any opportunity pass without doing some vehement fire-eating.

DOCTORS & PATIENTS

From "Avicenna".

I notice that the question of doctors and patients is receiving public attention in your columns, and some of your correspondents have complained about a system which obtains in Bombay at present by which patients are made to pay a good deal of money when consulting certain physicians and surgeons.

While it is often necessary for a doctor to get all the possible data about the condition of a patient who is seriously ill before his complaint can be treated properly it is unfortunately quite true that in some clinics patients are unnecessarily exploited.

The physician sends the patient to the surgeon, the surgeon to the occulist, the occulist to the throat specialist, the throat specialist to the pathologist and the latter to the X Ray expert. After this the patient is given a prescription and as often as he comes back money is knocked out of him on one pretext or other.

Many patients have themselves to thank for this kind of treatment as they are too dense not to see at once that they are being imposed upon. The doctors who, do this kind of thing have a strong commercial instinct, and as they are greatly in demand they naturally make the most of it.

The medical profession has degenerated into pure commercialism in Bombay, though not a few respectable doctors here will not disgrace their profession however tempting may be the opportunities. In matters medical, I am sorry to say that the Bombay public, on the whole, are very stupid. They generally imagine that the degree of a certain university and the diploma of a certain college are so much above the rest that only those who hold these qualifications are worth consulting in cases of grave illness.

Can they blame these men for making hay while the sun shines?

THAT SILVER DEAL

From B. F. Bharucha.

Writing to your morning contemporary, Mr. E. F. Groombridge asserts, that India is not entitled to receive the benefit of the silver deal, though the silver did belong to India! In support of his argument, he gives the following parallel:—

"Instead, therefore, of discussing the relations between America, England and India in this War Debt deal, we can refer to them respectively as (1) a Municipality A (2) a Contractor B, and (3) a Government Security Dealer C.

"Now, A requires Rs. 5000/ from B, as security for a contract and agrees to accept Rs. 5000/ face value India 3-1/2 per cent Loan. B buys the loan from the Dealer C, at the market price of Rs. 70/ per cent or a total cost of Rs. 3500/ and hands the Bonds to A. "How can C, demand the difference between Rs. 5000/ and Rs. 3500/ namely Rs. 1500/ from B?"

What fine subtlety, Mr. Groombridge! The very basis of your simile is incorrect, for,

(1) Is India an Independent dealer in securities? No!

(2) Had India any voice in the purchase of silver at an abnormally high price from America? No!

(3) Had India any voice in the present sale of her silver at far below her cost price? No!

(4) Has not India suffered tremendous losses on account of Britain's buying American silver, when the market had touched al most the highest point? Yes.

(5) Has not Britain always represented herself as the Trustee of India? Yes.

(6) Can the Trustee buy silver for her perpetual (!) Minor India, when it suits the Trustee herself? No.

(7) And can the Trustee sell that very silver to herself and make profit for herself?

(8) Is it equitable, Mr. Groombridge? I am not an Economist; but as a layman, all I can see is just the subtlety of Britain in this deal, and the equally acute subtlety of her supporters like Mr. Groombridge! Need I say, that the days of fooling India are past?

UNDIRECTED EDUCATION

From S. S. Dubash.

While the question of the University Edcation is being debated it may be useful to focus attention on certain aspects of the matter. It is not enough to condemn the practice of appointment of examiners matriculation and tinker with the problem for it needs to be realised that the whole system of the Uuniversity Education in India is defective to the core and needs to be radically overhauled and adjusted to the requirement of the present times and conditions.

A competent All-India University Reforms Committee should be set up to investigate and report on the problem of education in India. The Representatives from different Universities of India could be made to collaborate on this Committee and according to the peculiar requirements of each Presidency, the function of each University can be determined. The Subjects can be adjusted so as to avoid overlapping and waste and entrusted to each university according to its capacity and want. The questions of Primary and Secondary education of schools and the matriculation examination as well as of Higher education of colleges can be considered in all its stages and the necessary changes effected. Another important issue should be the introduction of wider vocational training in the curriculum and facing of the acute problem of the unemployment of the university students.

The setting up of a permanent Advisory-Board of competent educationists and businessmen by our Indian Universities should be helpful to advise and guide the Indian students and for regulating their careers abroad and here. A well balanced system of education needs to be hammered out without further loss of precious lives of youths and resources of the country, making education more purposeful practical and also embodied with the high ideals of knowledge, culture and citizenship. The curriculum and teaching methods and Educational Institutions require to be improved and based on more suitable and better models.

COLOUR BAR IN PORTUGUESE INDIA

New Constitution Discriminates Between Whites And Goans And Deprives Them Of Rights Which They Formerly Enjoyed

The Hon. Secretary, Goan Mr. J. Leon D'Souza writes:—

In the course of his interview, published in the "Times of India" relating to the mass meeting of the Goan Community, which was banned by the Commissioner of Police, the Consul General for Portugal stated: "The purpose specified by the conveners of the public meeting in the leaflets was entirely incorrect and misleading."

The meeting was convened by the Goan Union "to represent the constitutional grievances of Goans to the President of the Portuguese Republic." The whole community was in full sympathy with the objects of the meeting as is evident from the telegrams and letters of support received from Goan Institutions from all over British India as well as Goa. The protest against the meeting appears to be the work of one or the other individual who wishes to curry favour with the Portuguese officials.

RIGHTS TAKEN AWAY.

The former Portuguese Constitutions proclaimed the unity of the Portuguese Nation and conceded to the inhabitants of the colonies the same rights and privileges as to the inhabitants of Portugal, without any discrimination whatever. The recently promulgated Colonial Act, however, distinguished between Portugal and adjacent islands, as the dominating power, and the Colonies as subject dominions, since article 2 lays down the following principle. "It is of the essence of the organization of the Portuguese Nation to discharge the historic function of possessing and colonising overseas dominions, and of civilising indigenous populations that inhabit them."

The rights of the inhabitants of Portuguese Colonies have no longer the character of constitutional rights. Their rights are dependent on laws in force, for the time being, and the Lisbon Government reserves to itself "the authority to publish decrees having the force of law" without consulting the colonies. The Colonial Act was promulgated in 1930 and applies to all the colonies. It was incorporated in the new constitution by a decree published in Portuguese India on the 24th May, 1933.

There have been protests against the Colonial Act which lowered the status of the inhabitants of the Colonies by describing them as essentially subject races. The matter has been debated both in the press and in the Council of Government of Portuguese India, and a resolution was passed on the 4th July, 1930 by the elected members of the Council to the effec that "Portuguese India does not renounce the right which every nation has of attaining the fullness of its individuality and of forming itself into a unit capable of directing its own destinies."

DISCRIMINATING TREATMENT.

The principle of the Colonial Act were applied in the recent legislation known as the Military Recruitment Bill which differentiated between Europeans and their decendants in Goa on the one hand, and the natives on the other. "Assimilados" are natives who read and write Portuguese and have assimilated Portuguese habits and customs. "Indigenas" are natives who do not know how to read and write Portuguese, even though they be great scholars in other languages.

An M. A., of the Bombay University, for instance, who cannot read or write Portuguese, would be described as "indigena". The Military Recruitment Bill was framed by the Governor General of Portuguese India, General Craveiro Lopes in 1932. It is in abeyance; but only until such time as the whole question can be re-considered. It may be enforced at any time.

Under the Military Recruitment Bill, the Goans who render service in the Army are eligible for Government service 'only' in Portuguese India, while Europeans and their decendants in Goa, in similar circumstances are eligible for Government service both in Portugal and the Colonies.

COLOUR BAR COMES.

The Military Regulations, though ostensibly meant to introduce compulsory military service in Portuguese India are in reality another method of taxing the people, as one can be released from the obligation of this service by paying a tax. The Portuguese legislation creates distinctions based on colour. The purpose appears to be to hold the colonies in perpetual subjection and incidentally to reserve the higher posts to Europeans and to restrict Goan emigration to the Portuguese Colonies in Africa. Recently the Goans have been excluded from competing for the higher posts in the judicial service.

There is, therefore, no means of knowing what the Consul General for Portugal meant exactly "by the rights of citizenship" which the Goans still enjoy. The words of the representative of the Portuguese Republic in British India may perhaps be taken in their complimentary sense.

When the Consul General for Portugal says "it is open to all the Portuguese subjects to put forward their views in a constitutional manner without twisting or misinterpreting any section of the Colonial Act," embodied in the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, the sentiment has our cordial approval.

But, when he concludes his interview by observing that "if the movement was directed on the right lines without the Colonial Act and the executive order regarding military service being mixed up, he would represent to the Government that the Article 2 of the Act complained of needed elucidation," he says something which is at variance with the idea supported by him, according to which the Goans in British India have the fullest liberty to work out constitutionally their own point of view.

THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

IS

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NIZAM'S JUST CLAIM

(Continued from page 6).

should, therefore, be to recognise the position stated by the Nizam. If this is done, as it should, in all fairness, be done, then the Nizam's claim that the various questions that are pending settlement between his Government and the Government of India should be referred to an independent tribunal, will be found to be reasonable and just. The tribunal may be composed of two representatives of the Nizam's Government, two representatives of the Government of India and a non-British Chairman nominated by the League of Nations; as India is an original member of that body and is perfectly entitled to seek its aid in an inter-Governmental dispute. Before such a body, all questions that have hitherto been a source of great annoyance and heart-burning to Hyderabad may be referred.

FORMIDABLE LIST

The list of such questions is rather formidable and it would be unwise to enumerate them in the course of this brief article. early settlement is very much called for, because without such a settlement it is too much to expect the proposed Federation to work smoothly. Failing the tribunal method, the matter might be referred to the Supreme Federal Court which will have to be set up eventually. Some machinery, at once independent and impartial, must be devised to settle the grievances of Indian States. Hyderabad would be the first to take advantage of such a machinery to secure justice for its large financial and territorial claims against the agents of the British crown.

ANDAMANS HUNGER-STRIKE ABANDONED

SIMLA, June 27.

A Communique states:—"The Government of India have received from the Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobar Island, intimation that hunger-strike was abandoned by all prisoners on June 26."—A. P.

IDAR STATE "GRIEVANCES"

Publicity Bureau Rebuts Mandal's Criticisms

A further Press Communique issued by the Publicity Board, Idar State, "to explain misunderstandings created by the Idar Prajakiya Mandal," states:—

They say that Sir Dowlat Hospital and Maharani Shree Ratan Kunwarba Maternity Home, whose foundations were laid in 1930, have not yet been built at Idar.

There is already a well provided hospital at Himatnagar with 24 beds, built at a cost of Rs 65000/- The average number of indoor patients is 19. So there was no need of a second hospital costing about Rs. 75,000/- in the near vicinity and so it was not built. Similarly the Maternity Home, which was to cost the State Rs. 35,000/- was also not built as the average number of maternity cases coming for treatment at Idar was not even two a month.

RETRENCHMENT AND PROMOTIONS

They say that while everywhere plenty of retrenchment and economy is being followed in the Idar State promotions are given to all big officers.

By practising wise economy and retrenchment in proper directions the State has been able to make some saving. So in such circumstances it was quite necessary to give some small increment as an encouragement to the officers to improve the tone of service.

REVENUE ARREARS WRITTEN OFF

They state that the Revenue Department shows an increase of Rs. 60,000/- in the income while on the other hand it is shown that Rs. 38,000/- of arrears of revenue have been written off.

It is a fact that Rs. 38,000/- are written off and the increase of revenue to the extent of Rs. 60,000/- is due to the bringing under cultivation waste land by a large number of people from outside the State.

They say that several persons have left the State service one after the other for reasons which are not published in the State Gazette. Some redundant posts were abolished and all such departments rearranged. It is never customary to publish reasons why the services of persons are dispensed with.

It is alleged that the Idar Sharda Act is so lenient and flexible that prosecution, of any person under it, is very difficult.

The Actt is so framed as not to afford an easy means of satisfying private or personal grudges by launching frivolous prosecutions against innocent people. The same principle is observed in British India also. The Act was enforced after free discussions with the leaders of the different communities.

KESARI BOARDING HOUSE

The management of the Idar Kesari Boarding House at Idar, it is said, has been taken away from the private Agency of State subjects and placed under the direct charge of the Educational Department.

The Kesari Boarding House is a State Boarding House attached to the Sir Pratap High School at Idar. Its management was handed over to a private agency of persons who were not responsible to or under the control of the State. This was certainly a wrong policy as such Houses must be under the charge of the same management as the High School ensure the same discipline and policy in both the institutions. So it was taken back and put under the control of the Educational Department.

Complaint is made that the changes in the school times and the abolishing of upper classes from schools where the number of pupils in these classes is less than ten.

The advantages of morning and afternoon schools and the necessity of abolishing the upper classes at several places for want of enough number of pupils are fully explained by the Director of Public Instruction, Idar State, in the State Gazette for May 1933 and justified the action.

The school at Ruderdi and the tank at Berna, it is alleged, were not constructed though donations were received by the State for same from private persons.

This statement is quite incorrect. Reconstruction of the school building was taken in hand as soon as the plan was received back after the approval of the donor and it is now almost complete.

CUSTOMS AND POLICE

It is also alleged that the Customs and Police departments were placed in the charge of an inefficient person.

Inspite of the reduction in customs tariff in many commodities the department has shown an increase of Rs. 25,000/- since the present incumbent, Mr. Kaluramji, was put in charge of it. Is this inefficiency?

The Police Department was in his charge temporarily, and during that period he discharged his duties quite well and now that department is put under the charge of a retired Deputy Superintendent of Police from the British Service.

The Communique similarly disposes of various other criticisms which are shown to be ill-founded.

WHAT WILL GERMANY SAY TO THIS?

Arms Talks Postponed Till September

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 27.

The Bureau of the Disarmament Conference has decided to adjourn until 16th September. The decision must be confirmed by General Commission meeting on Thursday. The Bureau would meet in September to hear the result of Mr. Henderson's conversations with Powers and prepare a draft British convention for second reading.

SHARP RISE IN LONDON SILVER

American Cotton Rules Quiet

The Silver Market ruled firm on Tuesday and recorded a sharp rise in prices. The Indian operators and speculators were buyers, while Continent sold. The market closed steady as under:—

Spot Silver	18-15|16
Difference	+1|2
Forward	19-1|8
Difference	+19|16

Prices in the Local Market at night were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs. 57 9 0
Ashadh Delivery	Rs. 57 12 0
Shrawan Delivery	Rs. 58 4 0
Ashadh Gold	Rs. 30 4 6
Shrawan Delivery	Rs. 30 4 3

In response to firm New York advices the Liverpool Cotton Market opened at a rise of 2\|2 points. Later on, the market ruled quiet on profit-taking, but again improved and closed at a rise of 19 points.

The New York Cotton Market opened at a decline of 10 points. Report of unfavourable weather improved prices to a rise of nine points. At the advance, there was renewed selling and prices again assumed fagging tendency.

In the Local Market business in Broach April\|May delivery was done at Rs. 239\|8, but later on prices declined to Rs. 237.

Messrs. Deokaran Nanji have received the following from their Liverpool agents, Messrs. Reiss Brothers:—

Acreage reduction plan well received. Dryness in Texas and Oklahoma becoming serious. Looks higher, but advise caution.

Dollar-Sterling Cross Rate was quoted at 4.23-7\|8 while Franc was quoted 86.59.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 27.

Previous Closing	4.21-1/4
To-day's Opening	4.23-1|4
To-day's Closing	4.22-7|8

T T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 27.

Previous Closing	4.23-7|8
To-day's Closing	4.27-3|4

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, June 27.

Previous Closing	10.30
To-day's Opening	10.20
Difference	—.10
To-day's Closing	10.25
Difference	—.05

BROACH EXPECTATION.

July|August	217
April|May 1934	238

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Liverpool, June 27.

Previous Closing	6.15
To-day's Opening	6.37
Difference	+.22
To-day's Closing	6.34
Difference	—.19

FRANC RATE.

Paris, June 27.

Previous Closing	86-19|32
To-day's Opening	86-19|32
To-day's Closing	36-19|32

Indian sterling Loan of 3 1/2 per cent. closed at 80-4.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER'S USE

Punjab Council Wants For Special Session

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 27.

I understand that the Secretary of the Punjab Legislative Council has written to the Secretary of the Assembly to permit the use of Assembly Chamber towards the end of July, for about a week to enable them to hold a Special Session of the Punjab Council. The session is being called to discuss the business of which notice is given by private members, and though no notice has been received regarding discussion on the communal settlement, it is possible that if the session is called, and in the meantime a communal formula is ready, advantage might be taken of the Council session to record the view of members on that important matter.

EX-SPEAKER PATEL'S RULING.

As regards the use of Assembly Chamber it is not known what view Sir Shanmukham Chetty will take. Sir Fredric White and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola had allowed the use of Chamber for purposes other than an Assembly session; but ex-Speaker Patel had refused it for holding the Punjab Council session on the ground that following the House of Commons precedent, the sanctity of the Assembly Chamber must be preserved.

Since the election of Sir Shanmukham to the Chair the Railroad Conference has been allowed to be held in the Assembly Chamber. The matter would be referred to the Assembly President, whose decision would then be communicated to the Secretary,, Punjab Council.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

Greater Demannd For Govt. Securities

CALCUTTA, June 27.

In the Share Market to-day, Jutes ruled steady throughout the Session with a limited business passing.

Coals were unchanged.

In Teas, trading was on a somewhat restricted scale, but the undertone remained steady.

In Miscellaneous Electrical issues were in strong demand. There were buyers of Standard Wagon Ordy at Rs. 42.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

There was better demand for 3-1\|2 per cent. Paper; 4 per cent. 1960\|70 and 5 per cent. 1945\|55 Loans at enhanced prices. Following were the closing prices:—

SECURITIES.

3-1\|2 per cent. Paper 80\|12; 4 per cent. Loan 1943 100\|3; 4 per cent Loan 1960\|70 94\|4 small lot; 5 per cent. Loan 1945\|55 110\|2 small lot; 5 per cent Loan 1940\|43 104\|2; 5 per cent. Loan 1935 103\|6; 6-1\|2 per cent. Treasury Bonds 1935 106\|4.

BANKS.

Imperial Bank fully-paid 1185.

RAILWAYS.

Barasetbasirhat Light 51\|8 small lot; Darjeeling Himalayan Pref. 91; Howrah Amta Light 95.

COTTONS.

Dunbar Ord. 115; Kesoram 3\|10; Kesoram Pref. 108; Muir Mills Pref. 56 small lot; New Victoria Pref. 4\|4.

COALS.

Burra Dhemo 3\|14; Burrakur 10\|6; Borrea Ord. 9\|10 F.U.D.; Kalapahari 10\|4; New Beerbhoom 9\|8; Ondal Pref. 89 small lot; Pench Valley 31; Raneegunge 29\|12; Standard 24\|4; Talcher 1\|11.

JUTES.

Alliance Pref. 112 small lot; Barnagore 147 cum. div.; Fort Gloster 533; Howrah 51; Kamarhatty 486; Lansdowne Pref. 107; National 23\|7; Orient 221\|8 small lot; Reliance 72\|14.

TEAS.

Bishnauth 20\|6; Central Cachar 79; Dauracherra 11\|4; Dimakusi 21\|4; Hattikhira 17\|81; Jaybirpara 17\|4; Killing Valley 17; Loobah 5\|8; Titabur 8\|4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bengal Telephone Ord. 15\|8; Bengal Telephone Pref. 14\|5 cum div.; Calcutta Electric Supply 33\|8 small lot; Lower Ganges Jumma Electric 10; Burn & Co. 7 per cent. Pref. 114; Indian Iron and Steel 4\|6; Associated Hotels Ord. 3\|8 cum div.; Associated Hotels Pref. 83\|5; B.I. Corporation Defd. As. 11; Indian Wood Products 32\|8 small lot; Titaghur Paper Defd. 5\|8; Titaghur Paper Pref. 100; Titaghur Paper paid-up 135\|8 small lot; Humayan Properties 9; Calcutta Landing & Shipping 7\|8; Carew & Co. 16\|6; Basti 268; Murree Brewery 169.—A.P.

An Open Letter To The Congress President

By P. N. Mobile

While the Country awaits a courageous lead from you as to the future programme of the Congress, and the fate of Civil Disobedience as a weapon in the political field hangs in the balance;

While sentimental would-be-heroes of a storm-in-the-tea-cup are trying to rush you again into the evil and vicious circle of a repetetion ad infinitum of the same defeatist programme;

While interested capitalists, who while howling over the ruin of trade and commerce that Congress programme is alleged to have brought them, are secretly pocketing the profits of popular sentiment; and may perhaps again rush you into the same programme of a make-believe fight for national freedom;

a word from the man-in-the-street like myself will I hope not be taken amiss.

Whom, Sir, does the Congress profess to represent?

For whose benefit Sir, did the Congress think it necessary to launch the Civil Disobedience Programme?

And what Sir has been the practical outcome of the ill-considered step?

Did it benefit the trillions of the labouring class, who erstwhile trusted the leadership of the Congress? Except the few 8 annas and two meals per day volunteers whom the Congress engaged to stage its mock-fights, and play hide-and-seek with the local police it benefited none. Whenever a question arises between the labourers and the employers, the labourers unanimously complain that the Congress is discreetly silent! !. Rightly therefore and in its own interests the labourers as a class have boycotted the Congress movement.

Did it benefit the millions of the Middle Class, who depend on Service as their only means of livelihood? The Indian employer may have benefited. The Indian employee is worse situated than ever. Unemployment is advancing by leaps and bounds. Reduction, and wage-cuts rule the day. The dislocation of the foreign trade without a corresponding creation of national commerce, cut down the number of jobs by at least fifty per cent. The boycott brought numberless sentimental considerations with the result that very often starvation stares a middle-class family in the face. Read the papers carefully, Sir, and every week you will find a suicide or two for which no other than this reason can be assigned. The Middle-class therefore too side-stepped the movement. Had it not the need for mercenary volunteership would never have arisen.

And as for the capitalist class they too at least outwardly are howling over their losses!

For whom then is it urged that the Civil Disobedience should be started again?

And every really constructive activity of the Congress, such as the Swadeshi Movement, the Village Emancipation Programme, the Harijan Movement, and a lot of others are suffering, are often being deliberately suppressed under the cover of putting down the movement! The Harijan movement itself lives by the mercy of the Government!

To my mind the abandonment of Civil Disobedience will be a lesser humiliation than that of all the constructive activities and most of leadership should exist on the sufference of the Government that the Congress presumes to fight! !

A frank acknowledgement of defeat is a lesser humiliation than continuous existence of the mercy of the opponent! It is less fatal to the prestige of the Congress, than the facts that fines of leaders should be paid by 'unknown persons', that private undertakings should keep many of the workers free to go about their personal business, and those sundry strange happenings that go a long way to convince the people that the Congress is not so serious in its opposition to the Government policies as before. Sincerity, Sir, has vanished. We often talk with our tongues in our cheeks. We preach Swadeshi, and cable for foreign goods to be delivered as soon as possible 'before the Congress resumes C. D.' We preach National Education and then send our sons and daughters to England or anywhere else out of public sight for 'higher education'! And we ourselves often conveniently vanish—to save our faces from our own weaknesses.

A time has come when you should take the matter in hand boldly and end these make-believes forever.

A time has come when you as the chosen Leader should have something more substantial to offer to the people than regular fortnightly statements.

An Indian is a prisoner at home and is fast becoming an outcast abroad. Defeatism is evident everywhere. The Hindu-Muslim Problem stares you in the face. You cannot shut your eyes to the daily increasing crowds of unemployed. The sore of Bengal Terrorism which is defeatism at its worst is still restering. These and a hundred other urgent problems challenge solution at your hands.

The thirst for Swaraj is still as keen as ever. But only pure waters of a constructive programme, in a clean cup of sincere leadership will again bring the masses to the wells of the Congress to satisfy it.

Don't instead place wine before us—it may seem to make us active for a time, but ultimately will land us in the gutter! And then after our intoxication has passed we again will demand some more! !

Stop this merry-go-round of make-believe National Movement. It benefits none and hurts and wounds millions.

Throw overboard all catch-words. ACT ON FACTS—not hysterical sentiments.

Don't make the Congress and the millions who believe in it act like the fabled ostrich when being hunted—don't exhaust their strength in making them go round and round and in the meanwhile hide your head in the sand to avoid seeing the hunter close behind! !

The cry of the day is for sincere leaders and a constructive programme. You will need a lot of courage to scrap jingoism, end shams and clean the Augean Stables of Leadership.

God grant you the strength and courage to prove as great as your opportunity. For the Nation awaits your verdict.

OFFICIAL COMMUNIQUE

SIMLA, June 27.

The representatives of India at the September session of the Assembly of the League of Nations will be:—

The Hon'ble Sir Brojendralal Mitter, Sir Denys Bray and Sahib zada Abdus Samad Khan with Hon'ble Sir Hormusji Maneckji Mehta as a substitute delegate.—A.P.

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HEAVY RAINS IN DELHI AND U. P. DISTRICTS

Harrowing Tales Of Rack And Ruin : Villages Completely Or Partially Destroyed

NEW DELHI, June 27.

Distressing accounts of havoc caused by abnormal rain continue to be received from places in the adjoining districts.

It is reported that in Amroha District ten villages have been either completely or partially wiped out, and grain and fodder completely destroyed, while a large number of cattle are missing. Hundreds of haggard-looking villagers are sheltering on the Railway line.

VILLAGE SWEPT AWAY

Daulapura, a large village near Gaziabad, has been swept away. Seven days' rainfall in Delhi, aggregating over 12 inches, has caused considerable damage to roads and house property, several roads in low-lying areas being submerged, particularly near the Connaught Place, where Parliament Street under the Railway Bridge is covered by water, twelve feet deep. The sky is overcast with dark clouds, and rain is still falling.—A.P.

VILLAGES SWEPT AWAY

ALLAHABAD, June 27.

Reports from West United Provinces indicate that the situation caused by floods in that area has materially improved.

A Meerut message says that several villages on the banks of the Hinden river in Ghaziabad have been swept away, and the inhabitants have applied for relief.

NO LIVES LOST

Mr. A G Sheriff, District Magistrated Moradabad, interviewed said that half a dozen villages were affected, but he thought, not seriously, and no lives were lost.

Rail service between Moradabad, Delhi Gajraula, Manda, Dhanaura, Najibabad and Haldaur has been resumed. The Grand Trunk road is under water between Amroha and Gajraula.—A P

MONSOON STRONG IN BOMBAY DECCAN

Heavy Rain Expected In Konkan

POONA, June 27.

Yesterday's low pressure area over West United Provinces has intensified into a depression which remains centred this morning near Agra. It has caused strong monsoon in Rajputana, United Provinces and the Punjab. The monsoon has also been strong in Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad and Lower Burma and active in Bengal, West Central India and Berar. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces, West Central Provinces, East Rajputana, Konkan and North Hyderabad and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, Central India, North-West Frontier Provinces, Punjab, West Rajputana, and North Madras Coast; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, East Central Provinces, Kashmir, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Malabar, South-East Madras and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Port Blair, Tavoy, Amherst, Gwa and Kyaukpyu four inches each; Mergui one and a half; Rangoon one; Jalpaiguri three; Shillong, Cherrapunji and Dinajpur one and a half; Darjeeling one; Dehra Dun three; Pachmarhi, Mussoorree and Guna two; Jhansi one and a half; Allahabad, Bahraich, Roorkee, Mukteswar and Chanda one; Lucknow three-quarters; Akola and Hoshangabad a half; Jaipur three; Delhi and Dharampur one; Montgomory a half; Dohad, Miranshah a quarter; Mahableshwar ten; Ratnagiri and Khandala four; Marmagao and Karwar two; Poona, Belgaum and Aurangabad one; Bombay three-quarters; Nizambad, Mangalore and Cocanada a half; and Cuddalore a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in North Bengal and South-West Punjab, increase in East and North Punjab, West United Provinces, Rajputana and West Central India and extend in East Central Provinces, North Madras Coast, Orissa and Upper Burma and the monsoon will continue to be strony in Konkan, North Deccan and Lower Burma.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain will occur in the Punjab-Kumaon Hills and the plains of South-East Punjab and West United Provinces and East Rajputana and continue in Konkan and Lower Burma during the next 36 hours.—A. P.

HANGING BRIDGE SINKS IN RIVER

CHITTAGONG, June 23.

The hanging bridge over the Madari Khal in the village of Madarsha, about seven miles from Chittagong, is reported to have got loose from the iron wires and sunk into the river. The bridge was constructed seven years ago with 142 cement concrete planks, each weighing four maunds, at a cost of about Rs. 10,000, by the Chittagong District Board. Of this amount about Rs. 8,000 was paid by Maulvi Abdul Rahaman Tendal, a resident of Madarsha. It is stated that the District Board had guaranteed that the brigade would last for a hundred years.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS

MORE MILLS CLOSE DOWN.

AHMEDABAD, June 27.

About 800 operatives of the weaving department of Bharatkhand Textile Mill went on strike this morning complaining of reduction of wages and other grievances. The Secretaries of the Labour Association negotiated with the Agent of Mill on behalf of the men. The Agent agreed to redress their grievances and restore cut in wages and the men immediately resumed work.

The operatives of the Laxmi cotton mill refuse to accept their wages on the ground that the wages had been cut. The Labour Association has written to the mill authorities as well as the Millowners Association requesting the restoration of cut in wages. It will be remembered that this mill restarted working with new men on 1st instant after closing for two months owing to trade depression.

The Labour Association has been picketing the mill every day and new men have joined the Association.

Arrangements have been made by the Labour Association to take census of unemployed operatives in the city to-morrow. After taking of the census in the morning a meeting of unemployed operatives will be held in the evening —A. P.

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EX-CAPTAIN GILLIGAN ON BODYLINE BOWLING

Says Australians Think M. C. C. Has Turned Issue And Urges Reconsideration Thinking That Tests Are In Danger Of Cancellation

LONDON, June 27.

Mr. Arthur Gilligan, ex-English Captain, writing in the "News Chronicle" observes: "There is reason to believe that the situation arising from the body-line quarrel is more serious than many imagine. Australians, who saw Larwood in action, expressed the opinion to me that the M.C.C.'s cable does not answer the charge of unfair bowling, but has turned the issue by accusing Australians of unfair barracking.

PLEA FOR RECONSIDERATION

"I understand that Australian advisers at present in England are urging the Australian Board of Control carefully to consider at the next meeting cancellation of 1934 tour unless the M.C.C. adopts a different attitude regarding bodyline."

"TESTS IN IMMINENT DANGER"

Mr. Gilligan says that the Tests are in imminent danger of cancellation, and suggests that a meeting of English and Australian representatives, including past and present Captains, before September would result in the end of the fast leg-theory bowling.—Reuter.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS

Young South African Makes History By Defeating British Contender

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 27.

At Wimbledon glorious weather prevailed, and a large and fashionable crowd was present.

The following are to-day's results:—

Austin beat Brugnon 6/2 3/6 7/5 6/0.

Vines (England) beat Young (Northerner) 6/1 4/6 7/5 6/1.

Lee beat Fisher 6/8 6/3 6/3 6/3.

The Youg South African Cambridge Blue Norman Farquharson sensationally defeated Fred Perry Britain's Number One and leading British contender the title. 7/5 6/1 3/6 6/4, in the second round.

INNINGS VICTORY FOR ENGLAND

(Continued from page 1)

50 out of 64 put on in partnership in 75 minutes. He was in the top of form, but cheering by the crowd over his usefui contribution had hardly died down, when he was bowled by a delivery from Allen which shot off the pitch (64/3.50).

CHEAPLY DISMISSED.

Headley's chief hits were 4 boundaries. When Hoad was 27, Grant who came on in the place of Headley was out l.b.w. to Macaulay for 23 (116/4/28).

The next wicket produced only 3 runs, Da Costa being out l.b.w. to Verity for one (119/5/1).

The addition of another single to the total saw the dismissal of Marry who was clean bowled by an offspinner from Macaulay (120/6/1). Achong, the seventh man out, attempting to hit Verity to leg was held by Hammond in the first slip, when he had put on 10 runs (133/7/10). Another ball from Macaulay which shot off the pitch disposed of Martindale, clean-bowling him for four (138/8/4). Eight runs later, Hoad returned the ball to Verity who made no mistake (146/9/36).

Francis and Griffith were batting with 6 and 7 runs respectively, and the score-board showed 156 for 9.

Verity claimed his fourth and last wicket for the day clean-bowling Griffith for 18. The Tourists' second innings thus terminated for 172, 27 runs still behind England's total in the first knock. Francis carried his bat with 11.

WEST INDIES (1ST INNINGS).

Roach b Allen	0
Barrow c and b Verity	7
Hoad l.b.w. b Robins	6
Headley l.b.w. b Allen	13
De Costa b Robins	6
Merry l.b.w. b Macaulay	9
Grant (hit wicket) b Robins	26
Achong b Robins	15
Francis b Robins	4
Martindale b Robins	4
Griffith (not out)	1
Extras	6
Total	97

WEST INDIES (2ND INNINGS).

Roach c Sutcliffe, b Macaulay	0
Barrow l.b.w. b Robins	12
Headley b Allen	50
Hoad c and b Verity	36
Grant l.b.w. b Macaulay	28
Da Costa l.b.w. b Verity	1
Merry b Macaulay	1
Achong c Hammond, b Verity	10
Martindale b Macaulay	4
Francis (not out)	11
Griffith b Verity	18
Extra	1
Total	172

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Macaulay 20/6/57/4.
Allen 11/2/33/1.
Verity 18.1/4/45/4.
Robins 12/2/36/1.

BRITAIN WINS RYDER CUP

Keen Contest In Golf Championship

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 27.

Breeze was blowing from the north-west, when the English and American professional started singles in the Ryder Cup Match to-day.

Conditions were not so warm as yesterday and were therefore more favourable to the Englisn side. 3,000 spectators were present to watch the players drive off, and these were warned through loudspeakers that there were pickpockets in the crowd.

SARAZEN VS PADGHAM

At the end of the morning round Sarazen 2 up on Padgham who was leading by one hole at the end of the first nine.

SCORES

Sarazen 3; 5; 4; 5; 6; 4; 4; 3; 5; 5; 3; 4; 4; 4; 2; 4; 3; 4.

Padgham 4; 4; 4; 5; 4; 4; 4; 3; 3; 6; 4; 4; 5; 3; 4; 4; 3.

At the first hole, Padghams chip too strong and overran hole.

At the second, Padgham found himself in rough but holed two yarder to win the hole.

The third was halved. Both were in trouble at the fourth hole, and at the fifth, Sarazen pulled a drive but snatched half.

The next three holes were halved. Sarazen making a fine chin from rough at the sixth.

Sarazen's second shot landed in a bunker at the ninth and he lost the hole.

At the tenth, Padgham took his only six or round h's drive lying in the bunker. At the eleventh, Sarazen holed a ten yarder for the win.

Twelfth was halved, and Padgham again bunkered at the thirteenth losing a hole.

At the fourteenth, Padgham second shot hit that pin, out even though he took two puts, he won the hole.

Sarazen won the fifteenth and the seventeenth in birdies, holding a six-yarder at the latter hole.

Padgham retaliated by holding a fifteen yard Putt at the eighteenth for Birdie.

SENATOR BORAH OPERATED UPON

BALTIMORE, June 27.
LONDON, June 27.

Senator Borah has been operated on for prostate gland trouble.

HOLLAND EXPORTS GOLD

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 27.

Fears of inflation of gilder disapeared to-day when foreign exchange rates gradually declined. The Netherlands Bank continued to be active. Operations in the exchange market and exported large quantity gold. It is reported that 20,000,000 guilders have been exported and delivery of gold will continue as long as it is available.—Reuter.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET

Glamorgan Wins By Innings And 84 Runs Against Worcestershire

(Special Cable)

LONDON, June 27.

Following are the results of First Class Cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Somerset vs Derbyshire:—Somerset won by 89 runs. Somerset 204 and 213. Derby 118 and 210 (Alderman 67).

Glamorgan vs Worcestershire—Glamorgan won by innings and 84 runs. Glamorgan 434 for six declared. Worcester 114 and following on 236 (Pataudi 123 not out Mercer six for 73).

Leicestershire vs Kent—Kent won by 128 runs. Kent 254 and 140 for seven declared. (Smith five for 67). Leicester 116 and 150. (Watt five for 57 Freeman five for 68).

Essex vs Cambridge University—Cambridge won by 31 runs. Cambridge 333 and 188 Essex 150 and 340 (Cutmore 51 Cconnor 63 Taylor 90).

Lancashire vs Warwickshire—Warwick won on first innings. Warwick 279 and 152 for seven. Lancs 251.

Northamptonshire vs Sussex:—Sussex won by 86 runs. Sussex 274 and 125 (Thomas five for 49 Jupp five for 52). Northants 196 (Wensley six for 68) and 117 (James Langride seven for 44).

Surrey vs Oxford University—Match ended in draw. Oxford 530 and 175 for seven (Walger 50) Surrey 157.

Notts vs Yorkshire:—Notts won on first innings. Notts 241 and 199 for eight declared (Bowes six for 87). Yorks 155 for 176 for four (Barber 109 not out).

HIS MAJESTY'S HORSES WIN

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 27.

His Majesty had a rare experience at Newmarket seeing two of his horses win races to-day while the third only beaten out of victory by a head. Winners were Foxearth in Harepark Handicap and The Abbot in Bottisham Stakes respectively starting at 9/2 and 9/4. Whitehead was second in Barnwell Maiden Stakes. Childs rode all three of His Majesty's horses.

AMRAOTI MILL WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

Labour Leaders Exhort Them To Continue Strike

(From Our Correspondent)

AMRAOTI, June 27.

Badnera Mill workers downed tools this morning. Fifteen hundred are out owing to 40 per cent wage cut and contemplated retrenchment. The Central Provinces Berar Textile Labour Union branch was formed here when Mr. Kandalkar President All-India Trade Union Congress as the President.

A huge meeting of strikers was held this evening when Messrs. Kandalkar, Jagam, Dr. Gavande, Choudhary Abdool Razak and other Bombay labour leaders exhorted the strikers to continue the strike until their demands were granted. Unprecedented enthusiasm prevailed among the strikers.

(Continued From Col. 7.)

Spangle 7|6, Scarniff 7|2, Roy Albazaar 7|2.

Betting: 4|1 Toni Fair, Spangle 5, Alesia 2, Foresail 6, Dandy Brush Alpheus 8 and the rest.

Won by 2 lengths 1|2 lengths, shorthead, shorthead.

Time: Not taken.

Tote: Win Rs. 35|8; places Rs. 17; Rs. 68|8; and Rs. 30|8.

Favourites: Tom Fair and Spangle.

Winner trained by C. Connor.

MOSUL PLATE. Division II. Distance 1 mile.

ALKHABOOR (D. D. Chavan) 7|13, Thompson 1
CHARTER (N. Rup Chand) 8|6, Cooper 2
VIKING (Messrs. Chetty and Appa) 7|2, Mccarthy 3
ARABIAN APPLE (H. Kadum) 8|2, Black 4

Also Ran: Kashaf 9|4, Dalphone 9|1, Jamil 9|0, Yawooz 7|12, Iron Duke II 7|8, Koutaybah 7|8.

Betting: 3|1, Alkhaboor 6|1, Viking, Arabian Apple, Kashaf 8, Jamil 10, Charter and others.

Won by 1 lenth 1|4 lenths three neck.

Time: 1 minute 35-3|5 seconds.

Tote: Win Rs. 45; places Rs. 17|8; Rs. 46 and Rs. 36.

Favourite: Alkhaboor.

Winner trained by Imamuddin.

FAVOURITES MATERIALISE

Bangalore Stewards Uphold Objection & Award Ceylon Plate To Red Car

Glorious weather prevailed. Punters had slightly the better of the exchanges on the third day of the Bangalore meeting this afternoon, when three firm favourites, four second favourites materialised.

In Borannah Cup Dhibshalwa for a comfortable win (three lengths) paid the only three figure dividend of the day. Dillon scored double.

BANGALORE, June 27.

MOSUL PLATE. Division I. Distance 1 mile.

STAR KING (Messrs. Chetty and Noronha) 9|4, Howell .. 1
BUSHBOOS (Mr. A. R. Taha) 8|9, Obaid 2
SANDOWN (Mr. Byramji Rustomji) 8|0 Dillon 3
KANZALZAMAN (Mr. R. Mahomed) 8|6, Selby 4

Also Ran: Sterling 8|11, Takreet 8|7, Rolls Royce 8|6, Karim Beg 8|1, Hawal 7|11, Victor 7|5, Burzan 7|5.

Betting: 4|1 Star King 6 to 1 Bushboos, Sandown and Karim Beg 8 to 1 Victor 10 to 1 rest.

Won by a head, half length, 1 length; Time 1 min. 53-1|5 seconds.

Tote: Win Rs. 85|8; places Rs. 24; Rs. 19|8, and Rs. 16|8.

Favourite Star King.

Winner trained by W. Evans.

EVANS AGRAM PLATE. Division I. Distance 7 furlongs.

MYSTIC FRUIT (Capt. J W. Goldsmith) 8|1 Dillon .. 1
QUEEN OF MARS (Maharaja Venkatagiri) 7|8, Black 2
BROADWAY JOE (S. A. Annamalaichettiar) 9|3, Obaid 3
LIGNAN (Maharaja of Mysore) 8|8, Burgess 4

Also Ran: Shiner 9|4, Silverite 8|8, Red Pointer 7|11, Mountain Dancer 7|10, Daric 7|0.

Betting: 4|1, Lignan 5|1, Mystic Fruit 11|2, Silverite 6, Broadway Joe, Queen of Mars 8 the rest.

Won by one lenth, one length, short head.

Time: 1 minute 23-1|3 seconds.

Tote: Win Rs. 50; places Rs. 16|8; Rs. 18|8; and Rs. 18|8.

Favourite: Lignan.

Winner trained by owner.

RAJKUMAR CUP. Distance 1 Mile. (Cup value of 500 and Rs. 2,000 to winner, Rs. 600 to second, Rs. 400 to third. Handicap for Indian horses).

CHANSON (Mrs. Lalithamba) 9|4, Hoyt 1
CHORUS GIRL (Dewan Bahadur A. M. Chettiar) 8|1, .. 2
REJOICE (A. M. Khairaz) 9|2, Selby 3
WAIVERA (H. Kadum) 8|3, Obaid 4

Also Ran: Daftrum 8|12, Magnetic 8|1, Telephone 7|4, Devaka 7|4, Drury Lane 7|4.

Betting: 3|2, Chanson 3|1, Daftrum 6|1, Telephone 10 the rest.

Won by two heads 1F1|2.

Time: 1 minute 45 seconds.

Tote: Win Rs. 23; places Rs. 14; Rs. 40|8; and Rs. 24.

Favourite: Chanson.

Winner trained by K.M. Khan.

TRADES CUP. Distance 6 furlongs. (Cup value of 500, and Rs. 2,000 to the winner, Rs. 600 to the second, and Rs. 400 to the third. Handicap for horses in Class IV.)

GREENEST (S. A. Annamalai Chettiar) 8|2, H. McQuade 1
H-20 (K. Leslie) 8|5, Bond 2
SLY ABBOT (H. Haynoe) 8|12, Southey 3
H. LADY FRIARADALE (E. V. Chetty) 8|6, B. McQuade 4

Also Ran: Thereapia 9|4, Rosenante Second 9|3, Winks 8|10, Herring 8|10, Fashion 8|10, Grange Wood 8|8, Roseville 8|4, Ardmore Lass 8|3, Time Limit 8|3, Wisekiss 8|2, The Clown 8|1, Maya 7|9.

Betting: 4|1, The Clown, 5|1 Greenest, 8 Time Limit, Rosenante Two 8 H20, 10 Thereapia, and Wisekiss, 15 the rest.

Won by a head, a short head neck.

Time: 1 minute 16F1|5.

Tote: Win Rs. 52|8, places Rs. 21, Rs. 33|8, and Rs. 98.

Favourite: The Clown.

Winner trained by Ali Asker.

CEYLON PLATE. Distance 5 furlongs.

REDCAR (Esmail Ebrahim) 7|9, Dillon 1
TAJ SAUD (Mr. Diamond) 7|0 Mccarthy 2
AMIR (A. M. Khairaz) 7|2, Graham 3
MASCAT (A. R. Wahab) 8|0, Alford 4

Also Ran: Saee 9|7, Fancy 8|9, Highflier 8|5, Farid Pasha 7|13, Fayid Saud 7|12, Sunny Day 7|11, Sahaab 7|5.

Betting: 3|2 Amir, 9|2 Redcar 6|1 Taj Saud, Mascat, 8 Sahaab Kayid Saud, Saee, 12 the rest.

Won by half, half 2F1|2.

Time: 1 minute 9 seconds.

Tote: Win Rs. 72|8; places Rs. 19; Rs. 20 and Rs. 19|8.

Favourite: Amir.

Winner trained by Byramji (Junior).

Taj Saud won the race. Amir came second and Redcar was third. Objection was lodged by Dillon, the rider of Redcar against the first and second for boring. Stewards upheld the objection and awarded the race to Redcar, reversing the order accordingly.

BORANNAH CUP. Distance 1 mile. (Cup value Rs. 500 and Rs. 2,000 to winner, Rs. 600 to second and Rs. 400 to third. Handicap for Arabs in class II.

DHIBSHALWA (Yusuf Haroon) 8|4, Obaid 1
HAZIMA (C. Temoolji) 9|1, Bowley 2
FIERY FACE (A. M. Khairaz) 8|1, Selby 3
JALAL (Chief of Miraj) 7|11, Alford 4

Also Ran: Khuntaysisa 9|4, Dhiyanur 8|12, Kummer 8|10, Jinny 8|9, Bakhtiar 8|7, Shekib 8|3, Subrang 8|2, Dara 7|10, Broker 7|8, Match Box 7|8, Gazi 7|6, Maarib 8|3.

Betting: 9|2, Fiery Face, 5|1 Dhibshalwa Dhiyanur, 6 Hazima Bakhtiar 8, Kummer 10, Shekib Broker 12 others.

Won by three, three-half, and 3|4 lengths.

Time: 1 minute 51F4|3.

Tote: Win Rs. 128|8; places Rs. 33|8; Rs. 40|8, and Rs. 18|8.

Favourite: Fiery Face.

Winner trained by the owner.

AGRAM PLATE. Division II. Distance 7 furlongs.

TOM FAIR (P. C. Barua) 9|2, Bond 1
FORESAIL (Raja Nazargunj) 8|2, Aldridge 2
DANDY BRUSH (E. R. Tabreza) 8|4, Evans 3
CHERRYMUIR (Mrs. Mashal) 7|5, Mccarthy 4

Also Ran: Ashanti Gold 9|6, Great Pearl 9|0, Alpheus 8|7, Alesia 2 7|12, Solomons Seal 7|8.

(Continued in col. 5).

WARNING!

It has come to the knowledge of the Cement Marketing Company of India, Ltd., that some Cement dealers and merchants are in the habit of adulterating genuine Cement sold by this Company with foreign and inferior cement or with foreign substances such as trap rock dust and selling such spurious and inferior Cement in used bags which have been sold by this Company still bearing the original brands such as "Swastika", "Ganpati", "B. B. B.", or 'Castle' with a view to making dishonest profits by deceiving the purchasers. Such a practice is not only highly injurious to the reputation of the Company but is a serious offence under the Indian Penal Code

All users of cement are therefore warned that the use of the Cement that is not a genuine brand is liable to cause a serious failure in the Concrete constructed with it and may thus lead to loss of life, for an inferior Cement produces an inferior Concrete of a reduced strength and quality.

To assure economy and permanence in Concrete structures users of Cement are requested to examine the bags of Cement supplied and if the contents or get up of the bag give rise to suspicions in the mind of the buyer, the Company should be notified immediately so as to permit of an investigation.

Any of this Company's brands which are offered at less than the advertised price of such brands in the market should be regarded with suspicion.

Cement users are recommended to safe-guard themselves by purchasing supplies of genuine Cement from the Company's registered stockists, the names of whom will be supplied on application.

THE CEMENT MARKETING CO. OF INDIA, LTD.,

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Jaipur Youth Gases Himself To Death In London

Drink And Dissipation Culminate In Suicide Of Kanwar Prabhakar Singh

Drink and dissipation provided the secret behind the suicide in London of the son and heir of a rich Indian land-owner, believed to be a rajah, who had been sent to England to study law. The unhappy story was told at an inquest at Paddington on Kanwar Prabhakar Singh, 22, who was found dead in a gas-filled room of his flat in Royal-crescent, Holland Park, Kensington, writes "News of the World".

Dr. Hapuarachige Don Jayekodi, practising in Gray's Inn-road, stated that Singh came from Nawalegrah, Jaipur, and had been to witness for treatment.

Coroner, Mr. Ingleby Oddie: Is his father a rajah?—Dr. Jayekodi: I do not know.

Had he been drinking?—Yes.—Had he got into debt?—I knew he was in some financial difficulty.

Answering another question, Dr. Jayekodi agreed that he knew Singh's father had written him to go back to India.

Coroner: That was because he had not passed his exam., was it not?—Witness. He mentioned to me that he was requested to go back to be betrothed.

"That is what he told you," remarked the coroner. "He didn't tell you that his father had written to him saying that he was to go back second-class to India, and that his father would give him no money "

Answering further questions, Dr. Jayekodi mentioned that Singh had not recovered completely from a complaint from which he had suffered since the beginning of the year, and owed witness about £60.

Coroner: You lent him that money?—Dr. Jayekodi: He was in great difficulty and he had been borrowing from almost everybody. The £60 was lent in sums of varying amounts.

"GHOSTLY KNOCKS."

The coroner asked what was meant in a letter in which he wrote:—

"I am not afraid of any ghosts, but something extraordinary has happened to me which you perhaps would not even imagine, and these things have worried me a lot."

The doctor explained that some time ago Singh declared that his flat was considered to be haunted.

"He also told me," Dr. Jayekodi went on, "that he heard somebody one night knocking at the door, and I told him it might be the action of the wind, but he persisted, and said that somebody knocked, and that he actually saw the knob of the handle turning. I told him I could hardly believe it."

Coroner: That explains it. Had he been drinking heavily lately? Yes, I think so.—That would also explain the ghosts?—Yes.

"Singh," said the coroner, "has left a note to the effect that he thinks it best to leave, "this miserable world," and thanks you, Dr. Jayekodi, for all your kindness"

Mr. Padamhall Khanna an accountancy student, gave evidence that he had lived with Singh at his flat, but left because Singh "used to go home late at night drunk and wanting to talk." Mr Khanna found it impossible to keep on with his own work.

Singh, he added, was extravagant. He understood that Singh's father gave him a good allowance, but replying to a suggestion by the coroner that the allowance was £55 a month, Mr. Khanna said that he did not know the actual amount.

He went to visit Singh on the day of the tragedy to collect some property left behind. When he arrived there was a notice on the door saying, "Mr. K. P. Singh is out. Please call tomorrow after 6 p.m."

DETERMINED TO DIE.

The coroner read from a letter addressed to Khanna, "I thank you very much indeed for the advice you gave me about committing suicide."

Mr. Khanna explained that this referred to a conversation he had with Singh, when the latter was seriously ill, and declared that he would never recover. They had not discussed suicide directly.

Singh mentioned that he had "seen things" in his room, and kept declaring that somebody was trying to open the kitchen door.

P.C. Greig informed the coroner that Singh was sitting in an armchair and wearing a dressing gown.

The four jets in the gas-stove were turned on and also a geyser. The door of the kitchen was blocked with newspapers, and a number of letters were lying on the sitting-room table.

Mr. Ingleby Oddie, observed yet the close of the evidence, "This young man, instead of paying attention to his work, had been wasting time in alcohol and women.

PARENTAL PATIENCE EXHAUSTED.

"He had been spending more money than he should although his father made him an ample allowance. He was so rowdy in his habits that his fellow students left him because they were disturbed by his drunken habits, friends, and noice."

Many letters had been written by Singh, and the motive for his death was clear. Singh's father had evidently had a good deal of trouble with him.

"I have a letter before me," added Mr. Oddie, "saying that he is trying to get his son back, and insists that he shall travel second class and have no more money except such petty cash as would be essential. His father appeared to be tired of sending money to be wasted uselssly."

Singh had been drinking heavily and had been seeing things. Like all ghosts, they were capable of physical explanation when common-sense was applied to them.

The coroner had no doubt that Singh saw them owing to his taking too much to drink.

A verdict of "Suicide while of unsound mind" was returned.

TRIBUTE TO DONOGHUE

Lord Derby wishes it to be known how greatly he appreciates the sportsmanship of "Steve" Donoghue in accepting the mount on Thrapston in the Derby, and the way in which he contributed towards Hyperion's victory.

His lordship said, "It was a splendid act on the part of a jockey of Donoghue's eminence, and although I did not intend coming to Epsom again, I felt that I must do so for the purpose of seeing Donoghue and expressing my thanks."

Mr. A. J. Hole, of Moreton-hampstead, Devon, has grown a cauli-flower 5ft. 4ins. high, with a stem as thick as a man's arm.

INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL BILL

Government's Latest Move

Mr. Kumud Sanker Ray writes:

Thanks to the efforts of the members of the Legislative Assembly on behalf of the Indian medical profession they were able to score a point in obtaining an assurance that reference would be made to the various Provincial Governments on the question of the introduction of a uniform standard of education for the medical licentiates throughout British India, but the way Government are setting about the enquiry does not serve to instil any confidence. This is a point that needs to be brought to public notice and also to the notice of the members of the Legislative Assembly.

If the assurance given by Government in the Assembly is to be redeemed not merely in letter, but in spirit, it is necessary that when reference is made to the provinces the opinions sought should not be those of the various Surgeons-General, but the opinion of the medical profession in the province as far as possible. The view-points of the two are entirely different. One is merely official and bureaucratic whereas the other is unofficial and popular. At the same time, some semblance of consulting the latter is made by circulating the Government of India questionnaire to the members of the Provincial State Medical Faculty. I say "semblance" because the questionnaire did not issue from the State Medical Faculty (in Bengal at least) till the 15th June when a considered reply was called for by the 19th, the letter from the Government of India was dated 18th May. Apart from the fact that this gives the members little or no time in which to formulate and submit their opinion it does give a handle to the Surgeon-General to submit his own opinon without having consulted the members on the plea of want of time. This suggestion actually finds expression in the circular issued by the Secretary, State Medical Faculty.

CONSULT THE COUNCIL.

Moreover, it is not understood why the reference should be made to the State Medical Faculty and not to the Council of Medical Registration, Bengal. The difference between these two bodies requires to be pointed out in order to show what importance attaches to the reference being made to the one and not to the other. The State Medical Faculty is merely an examining board whereas the Council of Medical Registration is a statutory body entrusted with the control of medical standards in the province and medical education. This latter, therefore, was the proper body to have been consulted. There is also this difference that the State Medical Faculty is composed of entirely nominated members having for their President ex-officio the Surgeon-General whose opinion may over-ride that of the majority, and it would seem that on this occasion the President is happy to be in this position. On the other hand, the Council of Medical Registration, although possessing an official majority, has still an elected element which may at times sway opinion in their direction. Undoubtedly these differences must have consciously or subsconsciously directed the reference to the State Medical Faculty rather than to the Council of Medical Registration.

MINIMUM STANDARD.

In regard to the investigation of the various standards of Licentiate education in the different provinces it is evident that there must be a considerable degree of uniformity already existing. This is evident from the simple fact that the diplomas granted by the various State Medical Faculties are reciprocally recognised in the various provinces. There certainly are variations in standards, but there must be a sufficient degree of uniformity among all these standards for practical purposes. To my mind therefore it is not the question of uniformity that offers any great difficulty from the point of view of the Indian Medical Council Bill, but the necessity of having a uniform minimum standard throughout India. Standards may vary in degree from province to province. It may, for instance in Bengal to-day, be greatly in advance of some other provinces, but however they may vary from province to province, so far as the Indian Medical Council will be concerned it will have to see that no province falls below the standard it prescribes. Indeed, this was exactly the proposal made in regard to the Graduates and the same thing should hold good for the Licentiates.

LOVE THRIVES THROUGH ADS IN ROMANTIC MADRID

Writing from Madrid to the "Chicago Daily" Tribune, Louis Atlas says:—

You may have heard that the favourite indoor sport in this town is to read the romance columns in "El Liberal." Love of a very exclusive variety thrives in these columns like grass in a soil where grass is forbidden. And since all humans like to go grazing in secret pastures, it is natural that Madrilenos should go wandering through the columns of the "Liberal" the first thing every morning.

They buy the paper eagenly They turn to the back page, forget their breakfast coffee and gloat over each spicy ad, weighing the romance in it and wondering whether it would be any fu' to answer it.

Ordinarily, the ads run like this: "Dark-haired, young Senorita would like to go to the movies every night with gay bachelor. Write 604."

Or, "Young Greek, in Madrid for two weeks, would like to see some night life with dashing young Senorita. Ordinary ladies need not apply."

Now, while these ads provide a lot of amusement, they don't startle anybody and the love life of the Madrilenos goes on merrily, as before. But every once in a while there will appear an ad which is bound to upset domestic felicity in Madrid to a great extent

GENTLEMAN IN BLUE SUIT.

For instance, the other morning over the breakfast table, 50,000 Madrilenos picked up the "Liberal" and read this ad:

"Will the gentleman who was at the Cinema Tivoli last night, and who wore a blue suit, a brown hat and who left his girl friend to go out and smoke during the entr'acte, please answer this ad? How handsome he was! I would give "anything" to know him. Repy Senorita X box 214."

You may well imagine the consternation this caused in many homes. Young wives who had been at the Cinema Tivoli the night before in the company of their husbands tried to think back and rememer if their husbands had worn brown hats and blue suits, and whether they had gone out into the vestibule during the intermission to smoke.

And if their husbands had been secretary away from home the night before, these young wives tried to learn whether their husbands had been to the Cinema Tivoli with a strange woman.

Now the wiwies didn't know it, but their husbands were equally upset. Most of them wished they had been at the Cinema Tivoli night before and wondered just who the lucky gentleman was. As a matter of fact, most of the male readers of the "Liberal" tried to keep the paper from their wives and the followng conversations took place in many Madrid homes:

Husband: "Say, honey, let's go to the Tivoli to-night Theere's a good picture on the program."

Wife: "Huh. And I suppose you will wear your blue suit and your brown hat."

Husband: "I wasn't thinking of wearing anything special. Why do yau say that, dear."

Wife: "Oh, I don't know. But I hear that blue suits and brown hats are being worn at the Tivoli lately. A certain woman who frequents that place is said to have a fondness for those colors."

Husband: "Hell! Can't I say anything any more without you suspecting me? What a life!"

Wife: "Oh George, we were so happy before you started readin the romance columns every morning. Now you go out every night and leave me alone. Oh, dear! Why were newspapers ever invented? Gearge, dear, for the sake of our little Martha, please cancel our subscription to that paper. I know it's a good paper, but there is too much romance in it."

Husband: "Don't be silly. You'll be suspicious of the cook next."

IT IS WOMAN'S TURN NOW.

Fortunately, the following morning, the romance columns run and like this: "I was at the Cinema Goya the other night and saw a lovely woman dressed in blue. She was with a gentleman but I would give "anything" to know her. Reply, Senor D. box 132....

Well, it is now the turn of the husbands to get suspicious. If they were with their wives at the Goya the night before, and if their charming spouse wore blue, Lord help that family! The husband begins to suspect his wife's every move and finally he gets a detective to follow her about.

You can see from this that people here really have a lot of fun.

DULWICH CAPTAIN'S RECORD.

Playing against Mill Hill School who were beaten by 202 runs, H. T. Bartlet, the Dulwich College captain, made 222 a record score for the school. Bartlett who is a left-hander, and has been coached by Woolley, hit eight 6's, two 5's and twenty-five 4's, and was batting only two hours and 25 minutes. He is qualified for Surrey.

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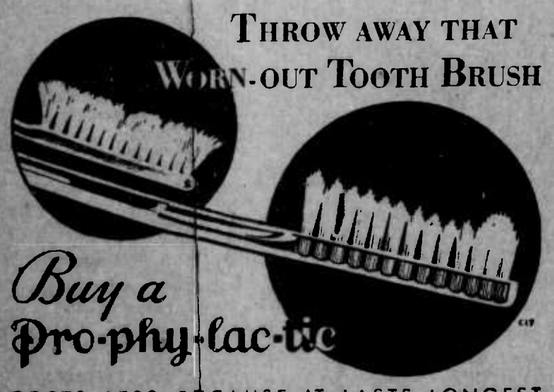

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ORIGIN OF MODERN OLYMPIC GAMES

Sporting Events Unify And Link Five Continents In Friendly Rivalry In Field

LAHORE, June 23.

There is a deep connection between Sports and true education, and educationists all over the world have realised their importance to each other, the Olympic movement has intensified interest in physical improvement, and only those countries can claim records who have adopted programmes of athletic activities on a naton-wide scale, said Mr. G. D. Sondhi Secretary of the India Olympic Association at a lantern lecture on "Modern Olympic Games" before the Lahore Rotary Club.

Mr. Sondhi said:—

The original Greece Olympic Games according to traditions began as far back as 780 B.C. These games had three-fold aspect:—

1. Development of Arts. 2. Perfection of body, and 3. International peace.

The Games took place every five years, the period of four years intervening between one Game and the other being called an Olympiade. There are 293 recorded ancient Olympiades, the last of Games being celebrated in A.D. 393. The Games were abolished by a decree of the Byzaentiene Emperor, Theodosius I.

MODERN OLYMPIC.

The idea of the modern Olympic games was started in 1893 by Baron Pierre de Coubertin who was struck by the physical deterioration of his countrymen the French. Later, he developed the plan of a world-wide Athletic Carnival which he hoped would promote universal peace. The first Olympic games were setarted in 1896 at Athens. The last Olympic Games, the Xth of the seres, were held at Los Angeles in July and August 1932. The VI Olympic games fell during war and were not held.

The same three aspects of the Olympic games are kept in view in the modern ones viz. perfection of the body, progress of arts relating to sports and International peace through International understanding.

Taking each one of those Mr. Sondhi said:—

1. The impetus given by the Olympic games and other such competitions has led to a remarkable improvement in our athletic standards. It may be confidently asserted that in every department of athletics, a good modern athlete would have beaten the best of the athletes of ancient times. This great improvement is chiefly due to the fact that a very large number of people take part in sports, at any rate in the more advanced countries. In recent years especially since the War the Nations of the Europe and America have come to devote greater and greater attention to matters relating to physical regeneration. The Olympic movement by holding a World competition intensifies the interest in physical improvement. It is being increasingly realized that record breakers can only be produced by nations that have adopted a nation-wide programme of physical uplift.

Thus, national athletic activities are essential for improvement in Olympic records. The International Olympic Committee from its side has definitely recognised that though it is not averse to the breaking of records, it is much more vitally concerned to see larger and larger numbers of people inside each country taking part in health-giving games and sports. The Playing-Fields movement has the full support of the International Olympic Committee behind it. Thus the charge often laid against Olympic games that they cater only for a few gladiators is rebutted.

2. As there are already a great many societies and Associations looking after the progress of various kinds of arts there is not much work for the Olympic Committee to perform in this direction. But still the Arts competition relating to sporting matters is an important feature of the Olympic games.

UNIFYING INFLUENCE.

3. Games and Sports when eplayed in the right spirit to promote friendship between peoples. No doubt there are occasionally disputes and differences. But considering the large programme of the Olympic games such cases of misunderstanding are extraordinarily rare. Some people over exaggerate these differences and periodically urge that the International competitions should be stopped. In my opinion the proper remedy is not stopping the games but improving the spirit in which these are played. The Olympic flag consisting of five inter-linked circles symbolises the linking of the five continents in friendly rivalry in sports. Moreover the Olympic Motto places before the contestants the ideal of true sportsmanship. Our attempts should be to see that the number of such sportsmen increases. To give up the Olympic games would be to despair of such improvement.—A.P.

INDIAN POLO TRIUMPH.

The Indian polo team gave convincing evidence of their excellence as a team at Ranelagh on June 5, when before a great gathering of spectators they defeated the Panthers by 9 goals to 3 in the first tie of the Ranelagh Open Cup tournament. The Panthers were no match for the splendidly mounted Indians, whose hard and accurate hitting and fine team work make them a side worth going far to see. The Panthers hunted them about and rode them off with fine vigour, but after the midway change of ponies, when they were only a goal behind, they were quite outplayed.

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SAMASTA NAGAR CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Satisfactory Progress Made Last Year

The third annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Samasta Nagar Co-operative Bank, Ltd. was held at the Registered Office of the Bank at 3 P. M. on Saturday, to receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1933 with Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya, Bar-at-Law in the Chair.

The meeting was largely attended, and in course of general discussions on the Reports and Accounts which were circulated to the Members and taken as read, the President briefly traced the satisfactory progress of the Bank during the past year. The adoption of the Report was moved and adopted and after carrying over 25 per cent. of the net profits to the Reserve Fund a Dividend at the rate 4.3|8 per cent i. e. 7 annas per share was declared and passed. The following were than elected on the Board of Directors for the current year:

Hon'ble Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt. C.I.E., Mr. Vishwanath P Vaidya, Bar-atLaw, Ral Saheb Girdharlal D. Mehta, Mr. Rajendra Somnarayan Dalal, Mr. Ramnikrai N. Mehta, Mr. Ambalal B. Jani, Dr. Bhaskar B. Yodh, M.R. C.P. (Lon.) etc., Mr. Mojilal P Pandya, Mr. Bhagwanlal G. Bhatt, Mr. Laxminarayan V. Vaidya, Mr. Chhotalal Khushaldas Joshi.

Mr. Ramprasad, C. Mehta was re-elected Hon. Auditors and Mr. Natwarlal M. Buch was appointed Hon. Secretary for the current year.

After recording thanks to the retiring Directors and the Hon. Auditors, and with a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting terminated. 0

C. I. D. OFFICER ROBBED BY SERVANT

Magistrate Imposes Sentence Of 6 Months' R. I.

Achut Krishna Nair, a domestic servant, who was charged with theft of jewels worth nearly Rs. 1,000 belonging to Sub-Inspector Krishnan of the C.I.D. was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon on Tuesday morning.

It will be recalled that the Police Officer living in the police quarters at Bhendy Bazar lost gold and silver jewellery worth Rs. 972-8-0 belonging to his wife on March 11. Vigorous enjuiries were made by the police and the accused, who was in the employ of the Police officer, was arrested on June 16, while about to entrain for Madras at Dadar.

The Magistrate finding the accused guilty sentenced him as above and further ordered that five months out of the sentence, the accused should spend in the Released Prisoner's Home. This order was passed considering the age of the accused.

BROKER JAILED FOR BREACH OF TRUST

Jewellery Not Returned To Owner

Hiralal Jivraj, a jewellery broker was sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 3,000, in default, four months further imprisonment on being found guilty of criminal breach of trust by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Tuesday afternoon.

Mothal Dhanjibhai, a jeweller, had filed a complaint against the accused in respect of certain transactions. The complainant alleged that the accused informed him in March last that he had a purchaser for a diamond ring. He took away a ring valued at Rs. 3,800. After a week the accused paid Rs. 1,000 to the complainant and promised to pay the balance by the end of the month.

An emerald and diamond necklace of the value of Rs. 3,500 was then taken by the accused from the complainant. The accused had stated, it was alleged, that he had a customers ready to purchase the jewels. This transaction did not come off, and the complainant made several demands but the accused failed to return the jewels. He had also taken a diamond ring valued at Rs. 1,000 which was not returned.

When the accused was pressed to return the articles taken he passed a cheque for Rs. 2,768, which was dishonoured when presented for encashment.

The accused is alleged to have confessed to have pledged the jewels in question when the complainant, threatened proceedings. Thereupon the complainant charged the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty, and said he had purchased them outright.

BATLIBOI'S INSTITUTE

Results Of Disploma And Certificate Exams.

Out of the 28 candidates who appeared for the Diploma and Certificate Examinations of the Indian Merchants Chamber held in May last from Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, 22 candidates have been declared successful, of which 17 have completely passed and the other 5 candidates have obtained exemption in certain subjects. The results, therefore, works out at nearly 79 per cent. The following are the results:—

SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA.

V. S. Shetti (Distinction in Commercial Arithmetic- F. T. Daboo; K. H. Gorimar; J. A. Meishert; V. R. Naik; G. C. Pradhan; G. S. Rele; C. Subbarayadu.

SPECIALISED SECRETARIAL DIPLOMA.

D. S. Gaitonde (Distriction in Book-keeping and Accountancy) S. S. Marjara (Distinction in Book.keeping and Accountancy) H. K. A. Kunderan; B. S. Sidhwa; T. V. Subba Rao.

CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION.

N. A. Bhide; Book-keeping and Accountancy Y. C. Joshi; Book-keeping and Accountancy and Company Law N. P. Nabar; Book-keeping and Accountancy J. G. Colaco Banking and Currency.

The following students have obtained exemption in the following subjects mentioned against their names:—S. S. Bhargava: Company Law and Economics S. S. Hamand; Company Law and Mercantile Law P. S. Parasuraman: Commercial Arithmetic, Statistics and Mercantile Law. R. M. Shah; Book-keeping and Accountancy: T. E. V. Nathan Mercantile Law

BOARDING TRAIN WHILE IN MOTION

Tragic End Of Parsi At Parel Station

While attempting to board a train when in motion, a Parsi, Erchshaw Shavakshaw Davar, (30) accidentally slipped under the wheels at Parel Station, on Monday and was dragged along upto Dadar Station 'Home Signal' Cabin before the train could be stopped and the body extricated.

When the dead body was taken out, it was found that the deceased's right leg was cut off; so also the arms. His face and head were smashed and the intestines had come out.

At the inquest held to-day over his body, it was recorded in the evidence that he was on unemployed youth and had received Rs. 50 from N M. Wadia charities to enable him to proceed to Rangoon in search of work.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to being crushed between a running "down" electric train and the platform of the G. I. P. R. Station. Parel while rashly trying so board the train in motion."

SERVANTS OF UNTOUCHABLES SOCIETY

F. Ward's Sanitary Survey Of Harijan Locality

Under the auspices of the 'F' Ward District Committee of the Servants of Untouchables Society a Sanitary Survey of the Harijan Quarters at Ambewadi, Parel Tank Road was made on Friday the 23rd June. Those who went round the locality included Mr. Sitaramji Kent, a Municipal Corporator, Dr. A P Naik, Mr. S N Shivtarkar, Mr. B N Karnik, Secretary of the Committee and others.

It was found that the quarters in question are privately owned and are on either side of the road. They are erected in the direct neighbourhood of the stables and cow-sheds. Though they are built on a level ground still the heaps of debris, cows-dung, human excreta are so many that one would wonder whether the place was at all levelled up.

The surrounding place is so very dirty that human habitation would be impossible only if the people know the decent way of living. The condition of the sheds is also beyond description. In spite of the present filthy condition of the place rent charged is comparatively very high. There are no sanitary arrangements made and ventilation is altogether neglected. The water arrangements are equally bad. Some of the sheds have no laterines even. The highest height of some of the sheds is aboutt feet and lowest is about 3 feet from the ground.

The accumulated water was very dirty containing even dirt from the stables. There was no drain to drain off the water which means breeding of very objectionable decease-spreading germs.

SALE OF TODDY LICENSES SWELLS GOVERNMENT COFFERS

Bidders Dissatisfied With Increased Rates Enforced This Year

Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall was the scene of great activity and animation on Monday morning when the annual auction sale of licenses of toddy shops in Bombay was held under the presidency of the Excise Commissioner.

The year's sale yielded Rs. 7,63,818 for 112 licenses sold on Monday. These figures show that Government will realize nearly two lacs of rupees more than the previous year's income, an increase which the Collector attributed to the new system of sale.

BIDDERS DISSATISFIED.

By this system, tenders were invited for each license, from the bidders and then the licence was auctioned and sold to the man with the highest bid either in the tenders or in the auction, both offers being considered together.

This caused some confusion among the bidders, many of whom were dissatisfied with the system.

RATE INCREASES.

This year the 'bids' were calculated at the rate of a rupee a gallon, which is about four annas more than last year This shows that every year there is an increase in the rate, a fact which the licensees regard with no little anxiety. It is opined that at this rate most of the present shop-owners will have either to give up their business or resort to more adulteration.

LORD CECIL REPLIES TO FASCISTS

No Communist Peril In England, He Says

"England does not believe in the existence of a Communist peril," declared Lord Cecil at the seventeenth congress of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies at Montreaux. He was replying to a statement by the German delegate, Dr. Schnee, who claimed that Germany had saved Europe from being submerged by the Communist wave.

"In Great Britain," added Lord Cecil, "we do not deal with opinion by repressive methods but allow the free expressions of political ideas."

There was no desire to criticise the recent change of Government in Germany. Every country had an inalienable right to form any Government it chose. He denied the report that the right of the German delegates to attend the congress had been challenged. In spite of recent statements by responsible Germans tending to the glorification of force, which had caused great anxiety elsewhere, he was willing to put all that on one side and welcome Germany's co-operation.

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JYOTIRMOYA—P. O. Uttarpara E. I. Ry.

KETS FOR LAL BAUG

pprove Committunal Report Majority

eration And Attempts For mmarily Rejected mmunalists

ments of the people of the locality, that it was in quite sanitary condition, and that though since the last communal riots, owing to the intervention of interested parties most of the stall-holders had deserted it, nothing should be done by the Corporation to encourage the erection of another market in the locality.

TAIRSEE ON IMPARTIALITY

Mr. L. R. Tairlee moved that the report of the Special Committee be approved and adopted. In moving the resolution Mr. Tairsee said the report was fair, clear and impartial and he urged the house to accept it. A certain party he said and made wild allegations against the Municipal Commissioner. He asked that "party" who was a municipal councillor to make the same in the Corporation hall so that the Commissioner might reply to them. The Mayor: Is is not right to refer to a matter which took place outside. .....

Mr. Tairsee: I am quite willing to confine myself only to the report and hope other members also will accept your suggestion.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin seconded the proposition. .....

Mr. B. N Karanjia, the new member from A Ward moved an amendment to adjourn the consideration of the report for a fortnight and to appoint a committee consisting of Sir Patrick Kelly, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Tairsee, Mr. H. A. Lalji and himself to bring about a settlement between the proprietors of the present market and the stall-holders.

Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar seconded the amendment. ..

The Mayor put the first part of the motion, viz.: for adjournment for a fortnight and ruled the second part regarding the Committee out of order. ..

Mr. D. G. Dalvi did not agree with the adjournment as the matter was already adjourned for a long time and he thought it should be threshed out that day.

The adjournment motion was put to the vote and declared lost.

Mr. L. G. Pradhan then moved another amendment to record the report and authorise the municipality to construct another market of their own.

The Mayor ruled this amendment out of order.

Dr. A. DeSouza opposed the resolution and said the proprietors of the present market deserved protection at the hands of the corporation.

Principal Sohrab R. Davar supported the resolution and said, if there was another market besides the present one, there would be a fair competition between the proprietors of the two markets and the stall holders would be better treated and that they would get stalls at a fair price.

Mr. D. G. Dalvi appealed to the house not to introduce communal questions. He thought the committee's report was fair.

Mr. M. U. Rajab pointed out that, however much they desirded not to go into the history of this controversy, they would have to go into it any way and if they once enquired into the cause of this trouble, they would find its origin in the last riots. He appealed to the house to go into the details and bring about a settlement.

Mr Jamnadas M. Mehta further supported the resolution and said it was unlikely that 400 stall holders would be influenced by mischief mongers all the year around. The stall holders were urged persuaded to go into the market many times but they remained adamant. If the stall holders could not be induced to go to the market again, and if the people of Lal Baug and its surrounding areas, were thus left without a market, there was no other course open for them, than to grant permission for another market. The municipality could grant a license to the proprietors of a market but they could not give them stall holders and customers also.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin also went into the history of the question and said it was unlikely 400 stall holders would desert the market without any tangible reason.

Mr. Balubhai T. Desai also supported the resolution.

Dr. D. N. Saher thought that by having two markets the nuisance of the hawkers would be obviated.

Dr. Sorab P. Mehta opposed the resolution and said that the present market was quite sufficient for the purpose of the public of Lal Baug.

"SURCHARGED WITH COMMUNALISM."

Mr. S. K. Nabiullah, in opposing the resolution, said that despite all the "pious platitudes" of "leaving out communal considerations" it could not be gainsaid that the atmosphere in the hall that evening was surcharged with communalism (cries of "no "no," and "yes" "yes",).

It had been said that the people of the locality were left with no market. But he asked whether there was any demand from the public and whether a single meeting was held in the locality. If the consumers had really demanded another market, he said, he would certainly support such a demand.

He denied that ample opportunities had been given to the licensee of the Mahomedi market to come to terms with the late stall-holders. Then again, serious allegations had been made at the very first meeting of the committee that the stall-holders had been intimidated by outsiders into vacating the market. Was any action taken by the executive? At least, did they investigate into the truth of the allegations? .....

Much had been made of the difficulties undergone by the stall-holders on strike. He asked whether persons would not be willing to put up with some little inconvenience for the advantage of being able to sell their articles at a place without rent and without any supervision by the municipal staff. .....

The position, therefore, taken by the committee, seemed to Mr. Nabiullah to be no ess than playing into the hands of the strikers.

Mr. Hosseinbhai Lalji brought an amendment, after speaking about 15 minutes opposing the original proposal to grant a licence for a new market. He point out that stall-holders naturally would not go into the authorized market when they could use the unauthorized one rent free and without restrictions.

He moved that a new committee should be appointed to go in to the matter "de novo,55 and bring about a settlement

At this stage a motion for closure was moved and carriedi.

The motion of Mr. Lalljee was put and lost, 27 voting for and 28 against. On a poll being taken it was found that 27 voted for 45 against.

Mr. Tairsee's resolution was then put and carried, 46 voting for 22 against.

DIVISION LIST.

Ayes 46: Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot, Mr. B. T. Desai; Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. C. Manchubhai; Mr. C. J. Shah, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. D. S. Babrekar, Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin, Mr. G. G. Morarji, Mr. Ghulam Husein Single, Mr. H. J. Vora; Mr. Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. K. H. Goregaoker, Mr. L. G. Pradhan, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mrs. Malinibai Sukhtankar, Dr. M. V. Mehta Miss Maniben L. Kara, Mr. N. M. Talpade, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Mr. Mohanlal Desai; Mr. M. V. Dhonde, Dr. M. B. Vekar; Mr. M. J. Dandekar, Mr. N. M. Kale; Mr. Meyer Nissim, Dr. P. N. Meisheri; Mr. R. K. Vaidya; Mr. R. A. Gole, Mr. Ramchandra Bhat, Mr. S. G. Keni; Mr. S. B. Awar, Miss Shantabai Daundkar, Mr. S. C. Thakkar, Mr. S. B. Keni, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Mr. A. Soares, Prof. S. R. Davar, Mr. S. Morarji, Prof. V. G. Rao Mr. V. N. Vedak, Mr. Vithaldas Govindjee, and Mr. Y. G. Pandit.

Noes 22: Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar, Mr. D. S. Tyebjee, Mr. H. A. M. Jalaluddin, Mr. H. A. Lalljee Mr. H. A. Baigmahomed, Mr. J. A. Lalljee, Mrs. Khadija S. Tyebji, Dr K. J. J. Cursetji, Mr. M. Suleman Mitha, Mr. Mahomedbhai A. Moonim; Dr. M. N. Balsara, Mr. Mahomed E. Serang; Mr. M. M. Killedar, Mr. M. U. A. Rasool, Mr. Mahomed Umer Rajab, Mr. Nanbhai Luxman Dr. P. G. Solanki Rao Bahadur R. S. Asavale Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Mr. S. K. Nabiullah, Dr. S. P. Mehta, and Mr. Syed Munawar.

Neutral 2: Mr. B. G. Parelkar and Mr. Behram N. Karanjia.

LIVERPOOL CONSERVATIVES SUPPORT BALDWIN

Resolution Passed Approving White Paper Policy

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 27.

A resolution observing that the Government's policy regarding constitutional reform in India is worthy of support, and assuring Mr. Baldwin of confidence in his leadership, was passed by the Board of Management of the Liverpool Constitutional Association

ANOTHER PRIMUS STOVE TRAGEDY

Gujarati Woman Dies Of Burns In Hospital

The City Coroner concluded on Tuesday, the inquest over body of a young Gujarati woman—a victim of the oft-repeating tragedy of the city—viz. death due to burns sustained while lighting a Primus stove.

Pushpawatibai aged 16, wife of Harmanlal residing with her husband in 2nd Carpenter's Street, was, it appears, lighting a stove to boil some water on Monday morning. Her husband who was in the latrine at that time, heard her agonising cries and rushed to her aid, only to find her enveloped in flames. He put the fire out and removed her to the J. J. Hospital where she died at 5 p.m.

It was stated that her sari accidentally caught fire while lighting the stove.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from burns from a primus stove accidentally sustained.

Ertzeg Luk, a peasant of Klutch, Bosnia, was knocked unconscious by a brick thrown in a brawl. When he recovered he walked fifty miles to the nearest hospital, where the doctors found that his skull was severely fractured.

DR. P. M. MEHTA'S NEW APPOINTMENT

Congratulated In Public Meeting

A large and cosmopolitan gatering, numbering about a thousand, met at Madhav Baug to honour and congratulate Dr. Pranjiwandas M. Mehta M.D., M. S.(Bom.), F.C.P.S., upon his appointment as the Chief Medical Officer to the Jamnagar State Hospital. Among those present were: Sir Chunilal Mehta, Dr. Meisheri, Seth Vithaldas Damoder Vithalji, besides a large number of merchants, doctors, lawyers.

Dr. Meisheri opened the function by proposing Sir Chunilal Mehta to the Chair.

SIR CHUNILAL'S TRIBUTE.

Sir Chunilal, in his address to the gathering, paid glowing tributes to the noble and humanitarian qualities of the young and promising doctor. He said that Dr. Mehta was first known to him when he joined the Red Cross Society as its Honorary Secretary several years ago. Since then he had known him as one whose main ambition in life was service of the poor.

Seth Govindhji Vithalji, while welcoming the good news of the appointment, accorded to Dr. Mehta, gave him a bit of fatherly advice, not to let himself be flattered by anyone nor get mixed up into State intrigues, but to pursue his noble path as of old—that of service of his country and its poor.

After another speaker or two had paid tributes to Dr. Mehta, a magnificent casket of silver was presented to him. He was also profusely garlanded. ....

Dr. Shantilal referred to his contact with the popular doctor when he was studying for M. S. It was then that Dr. Mehta gave an index of his true character by his keen interest and brilliancy in his studies. When the doctor acquainted him with his new appointments, his first question was what was the pay offered. To this Dr. Mehta had replied that money was not his consideration as was the service of his country. He pointed out that whereas Dr. Mehta was earning something like 5 to 6 thousand rupees monthly by his private practice in Bombay, the Jamnagar offer of Rs. 1,700—2,000 was, but a small remuneration.

DR. MEHTA'S REPLY.

Dr. Mehta in a well-worded speech made a suitable reply. He regretted that he had to leave Bombay, and his many friends made during his 13 years' stay here, but duty to his country, he said, could not detain him here. He had to hasten to his own country and do all he can to be useful to his countrymen. He ended by heartily thanking the audience. ....

The Congregation was then treated to a suptuous tea party after which the function ended.

NO BID FOR FUTURE WINNER.

Wild Woolley, the favourite for the Grayhound Derby at the White City, and last year's winner, now valued at thousands of pounds, could not find a purchaser at 5s. two years ago.

This fact was revealed by his so disgusted after seeing him no owner, Mr. S Johnson, who was the track for the first time, after buying him with two others for £100, that he called out "Three dollars for the lot."

PANDIT MISRA'S FAST

Public Meeting Demands Official Statement

.... CUTTACK, June 23.

At a public meeting near the Town Hall in connection with the fast which Pandit Lakshmi Narayan Misra is reported to be observing in the Bhagalpur Jail for nearly a month and a half, the local Government were requested to issue an official statement, giving out the present state of the Pandit's health and the reason of his fast.

Several members of the local Bar Association submitted a requisition to the Secretary to call an urgent meeting of the Association to discuss the situation arising out of the Pandit's fast, but the secretary has declined to convene the meeting in the premises of the Bar Association on the ground that the site on which the building stands is "khas mahal" and that, in the "kabuliat" executed by the Association in favour of the Government, it is stated that no political meetings can be held on the site.

Arrangements are accordingly being made to hold the meeting of the Association in the local Town Hall.—A. P.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity was felt at Dhubri at 9-30 p.m. on June 22nd, (local time). The total since July, 1930, is 558.—A. P.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1933

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MANGROL FERMENT

Muslims In State Also Against Durbar Order

PROTESTS FROM CALCUTTA

Mass Meeting Of Mangrolis In Eastern Capital Passes Resolution Of Protest

(From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of the Mangrol Vanik Mahajan at Mangrol was held when the Hindu community of the State expressed their great resentment against the recent order passed by the Darbar permitting the slaughter of cows in the state territories. The passing of this order has greatly wounded the feelings of the Hindus. The recent order is looked upon as a breach of contract and the sacred pledges given by the fore-fathers of the present Darbar. A great feeling of resentment and apprehension prevails in Mangrol in the minds of the Hindus and the age-long tranquility and harmony between the Hindus and Muslims of the state is threatened. The situation is hopeful, however to the extent that even the Muslim community at Mangrol does not desire this recent order and they are likely to approach the Darbar to request him to withdraw this said order.

The Hindu Mahajan of Mangrol has passed the following resolution:—

"The recent order No. 30/33-34 of 16-4-33 permitting Hindus to play music before mosques and the Muslims to slaughter cows has not only greatly wounded the feeling of Hindus but has broken the agreement entered into by the fore-fathers of the Darbar Saheb and this meeting expresses its great resentment against the said order and requests the Darbar Saheb to withdraw the same. It also endorses the resolutions and actions of the Mangrol Mahajan Committee at Bombay."

CALCUTTA PROTESTS.

The recent order passed by the Mangrol Chief permitting cow-slaughter in the Mangrol Territory has caused great anxiety and resentment in the minds of the Hindu subjects of Mangrol residing at Calcutta.

A mass meeting of the Mongrol subjects was held during the last week-end under the presidentship of Mr. Tribhovan Hirachand when a resolution expressing resentment and feelings of dissatisfaction at the recent order was passed. The meeting informed the Bombay Mahajan Committee that they endorse the resolutions and their action in this matter to get this grievance redressed. The resolutions passed at this meeting are being conveyed to the State authorities.

RAYON SHARES RISE HIGHER

Wheat Prices Show Advance

LONDON, June 26.

On the London Stock Exchange the new account started brightly and most price changes favoured holders. Rayons shares were again most prominent. Unilivers, and Imperial Chemicals were also well bought. Oilshares benefited from optimistic reports regarding the oil situation.

Among foreigners Germans and Brazilians touched good sports.

Gilt-edged securities exceptionally lacked life. Apart from firmness wheat commodity markets were uninteresting.

Wall Street stocks were advancing under the stimulating effect of wheat and cotton.—Reuter.

KEEPING INDIA A CONTENTED PARTNER OF THE EMPIRE

European Traders Recommend Effective Safeguards And Endorse Simon's Proposals

LONDON, June 27.

All the past Presidents of the Bengal, Bombay and Madras Chambers of Commerce during the last five years, who are at present in England, are signatories to a letter to the "Times," stating that the British Chambers of Commerce in India as representin commercial interests in India have come to the same conclusions as the European Association, with regard to the Imperial Government's proposals.

LAW AND ORDER.

In regard to law and order successive committees of the Chambers of chief Indian cities have endorsed the Simon Commission proposal, that law and order must be provincial subjects, and the Chambers now support the White Paper proposals to create a measure of responsible Federal Government subject to effective safeguards, and fulfilment of certain conditions precedent.

The Chambers feel that the best service which the well-wishers of India could render is to co-operate in making the proposed safeguards effective in emergencies, and at the same time trusting to the new Ministers so to govern, that their use will be unnecessary.

FINANCE.

As regards Finance, the Chambers believe that the general proposals of the White Paper are satisfactory. They feel that the limit of taxation on trade has been reached.

They attach the greatest importance to financial conditions laid down in the White Paper with regard to the Indian budgetary position, and other pre-requisites to the inauguration of Federation.

SAFEGUARD FOR BRITISH TRADE.

While claiming to the full, the necessity of statutory safeguards to British trade, the Chambers realise that ultimate guarantee of satisfaction to both the countries lies in an atmosphere of good-will.

The Chambers invite framers of the new constitution to reflect that the Indian Chambers have decided to support (subject to amendments which they will advance when giving evidence before the Joint Select Committee). The Imperial Government's proposals, which in their opinion are best calculated to keep India a contented partner of the British Commonwealth.—Reuter.

CONDITIONAL SUPPORT FOR WHITE PAPER

European Association Suggest Modifications To Select Committee

LONDON, June 26.

That the European Association's support to the White Paper is conditional upon the acceptance of some modifications to be placed before the Select Committee, was emphasised by Mr. F. E. James, the European Group Whip in the Indian Central Legislature at to-night's meeting of the Conservative India Committee.

There should not be a general amnesty of terrorists. There should be insulation of the internal administration of the police from political and Ministerial influence.

Mr. Benthall, representing the Associated Chamber of Commerce generally supported the European Association and the White Paper suject to the modifications they would submit to the Select Committee and the financial safeguards laid down in the White Paper.

He expressed the opinion that proposals for protection of British trade required strengthening.—Reuter.

QUESTIONS FOR U. P. COUNCIL SESSION

Speeding Up Of Harijan Education Demanded

NAINI TAL, June 25.

Various resolutions have been framed by members to be moved at the ensuing session of the Legislative Council at Naini Tal.

Rai Bahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh will move:—

"That this Council recommends to the Government to take immediate steps for the rapid expansion of education among untouchables in these Provinces and with this object in view to increase the allotment of funds to a minimum of Rs. 10 lakhs in the course of the next five years."

Kunwar Jagbhan Singh will move:—

"That this Council recommends to the Government to represent to the Government of India as to the equity and the necessity of their bearing a much larger share of the cost of the railway police in the United Provinces and of relieving the local Government of a substantial part of the burden."

C. Y. C's RESOLUTION.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani will move:—

"That this Council recommends to the Government that the proposals of the committee appointed by the Government to enquire into and report on the education of girls in the United Provinces to the effect, that primary education of girls should be controlled by Government and the experiment should be tried in urban areas and that Municipal Boards should contribute towards the cost of extending and improving girls primary education by a special tax (increase of the house tax) should not be accepted by the Government.'

Rai Sahib Rajeswari Prasad will move:—

"That this Council recommends to the Government to constitute a committee to investigate and report on the measures to be adopted for having only one highest court of Judiciary for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh."

Mr. Perma will move.—

"That this Council recommends to the Government to communicate its desire to the authorities concerned that judicial and executive functions should be immediately separated."

Khan Bahadur Maulvi Fasihud-din will move:—

"That this Council recommends to the Government to abolish the Board of Loan Commissioners and establish in its place an industrial bank for giving out industrial loans."

Kunwar Jaindra Bahadur Binkh will move:—

"That this Council recommends to the Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Rent and Revenue remissions Committee only after they have been discussed and adopted by the Council."—A. P.

CZECH FASCISTS SENTENCED

Ring-Leader Of Plot Acquitted After Sensational Trial

PRAGUE, June 26.

The abortive onslaught on the barracks at Zidenice on January 21, which was to have been the signal for a general fascist march on Prague had its sequel in the trial of 58 Czech fascists.

Lieutenent Kobzinek was sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment. General Gadja head of the Cyechoslovak Fascist party from whom Kobinek alleged he received orders was acquitted.

Twenty-four accused, who turned tail before the attack was launched, were merely charged with failure to inform the authorities of the plot.

Forty-two others were sentenced from six months' to four years' jail.—Reuter.

Mr. Asaf Ali, Bar-at-Law, Delhi, has, in a letter to Mahatmaji, suggested a radical change in the present activities of the Congress, and has put forward a five-year plan for realising the objects of the Congress by capturing the Legislatures.

NAZI INQUISITION BEGINS IN EARNEST

Arrests Made Throughout Country Include Clergymen

BERLIN, June 26.

The Government's efforts to obtain complete control of everything from political parties to church, sport and youth organisations are being carried on with relentless vigour and are meeting with no opposition.

They are accompanied by arrests throughout the country.

During the week-end hundreds of prominent socialists communists, steelhelmeters, members of the Bavarian People's Party, Catholics and clergymen have been custodied, although the last named were released on the intervention of Bishop Speyer.—Reuter.

NAZIS TO TAKE CHARGE OF WORKERS

Goebles Explains How State Will Crush Socialists

BERLIN, June 26.

Herr Goebles told a meeting of "Oldguard" Nazis that the Socialist revolution would only end when it possessed the entire state.

Christian or Marxist trade unions were unnecessary for the Nazi's would take charge of the workers.

The meeting of the German National League of shopkeepers and artisans at which Herr Hegenberg Minister of Agriculture was to be the chief speaker, was forbidden in Berlin to-night.

No reason is given for the ban.—Reuter.

ATTACK ON BAVARIAN PEOPLE'S PARTY

Leader And Prominent Supporters Arrested

MUNICH June 26.

Having exhibited reluctance to obey a semi-official invitation to commit harikari, the Bavarian People's Party suffered a comprehensive raid all through the day.

All their members in the Reichstag and Bavarian Parliament have been arrested including the party leader Herr Schaeffer, Prince Karl Wrede, Baron Hirsch and other prominent personalities.—Reuter.

FLIGHT OF FOREIGN AIRCRAFT OVER BERLIN

Seventy Protests Received By League Of Nations From Germany

GENEVA, June 26.

Over seventy protests were received by the League Secretariat from municipalities and individuals in Germany against the flight of foreign aircraft over Berlin.

The majority demand that Germany shall be treated on equality wtih others regards the rights of protection against foreign aircraft.

A strong delegation which has arrived will strenuously oppose the adjournment of the Disarmament Conference to autumn.—Reuter.

DELHI PREPARES FOR M. C. C. VISIT

Indian Teams Hope To Acquaint Them Of Views On Bodyline Bowling, Trial Matches Staged To Select Players

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 24.

The arrival of the M. C. C. team in India on October 14th is anxiously awaited by indian Cricket enthusiasts, and the fact that the itinerary of the toursts in India will be a fairly long one, fills their hearts with glee, and keen expectation of the actual performance of the visitors on the various cricket lawns in India. Indeed trial matches are already being staged at various cricket centres, Delhi taking the lead in this direction.

A series of matches have been arranged to take place in the Ferozshahkotla grounds in Delhi between the various local cricket teams as well as teams from Aligarh and Meerut, with a view to make a proper selection of players, who will be finally select to play with their comrades from other provinces in India. The actual match between the M. C. C. and the Viceroy's Team will be played on November 21, 22 and in Delhi, while the match between the Delhi and District Cricket Association and the M. C. C. will take place on November 18 and 19. The Viceroy will honour with his presence the occasion of his team's match with the M. C. C. In this connection, it is worthy of note, how much Lord Willingdon has contributed to the success of Cricket in Delhi and the Willingdon Pavilion owes its existence to him.

On the whole, it is expected that there will be two festival matches in Delhi which are bound to attract thousands of cricket lovers.

The Cricket Grounds at Ferozshah Kotla are undergoing a thorough overhaul, and arrangements have been already set afoot to make the matches fetch as much gate money as possible. A strong and influential sub-committee has been formed to look into the financial side of the M. C. C. tour, and to devise ways and means to make their visit to Delhi a profitable one to the local organisations, while at the same time the maximum comfort and facility will be ensured the visitors.

Other centres like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Karachi, Lahore, Benares, Patiala and a few other cricket centres are vying with one another in their preparations to make the visit of the M. C. C. to their respective centres a very successful one.

The recent high speed tour of India by Mr. De Mello embracing Ceylon, South India and Bombay has paved the way in a manner in which even the most voluminous and long correspondence from long distances could not be achieved. Wickets at the vaitous cricked centres were studied by Mr. De Mello in conjunction with the local cricket associations, and were found to be highly satisfactory.

In his opinion, only the Bangalore wicket requires constant attention and care. Mr. F. T. Jones, C. I. E., (Chief Engineer, P. W. D. Government of India) whose enthusiasm and energy for the development of cricket in India is well-known has very recently inspected the Ferozshahkotla grounds in Delhi with his committee, and the wicket is now being thoroughly attended to. The wickets in the other centres are also looked after by the local cricket assoiations.

ARDUOUS TOUR.

The modified itinerary of the M. C. C. Team curtailing their programme at the expense of Amritsar, Peshawar and Rawalpindi has been already published in the Press and 'cricket India' is generally disposed to the view that the visitors have taken upon themselves a rather arouous task of playing at all centres without much rest.

BODY-LINE BOWLING.

Another and a more vital object that is hoped to be served by the M. C. C. visit to India is that Indian Cricketeers can try to acquaint the visitors in casnal tanks with their view in respect of the much talked "body-line bowling". This theme was recently considered at both the meetings held at Delhi and Calcutta respectively, besides at other centres.

The Delhi and District Association at one of their recent meetings held the view that it was possible for any expert umpire of a match to decide from mere study of the bowler whether he bowls the ball in such a way as to be found guilty of "body-line bowling." At the sametime they thought that they were too young in the Cricket World to consider or to pass judgment on a matter which has of late been subjected to great controversy by the varions international cricket associations. The Calcutta Cricket Club were of a similar view in the matter. However indian cricketeers will have an opportunity of discussing the question face to face in a friendly atmosphere and sportsmanlike spirit.

It is not unlikely that the exchange of views may give some cue to what the Indian Delegation will have to say on 'body line bowling" when the subject is discussed on the platform in the Imperial Cricket Conference, which is to be held shortly according to press reports.

NEW TARIFFS INTRODUCED IN EAST AFRICA

No Preference Shown For Manchester Goods

NAIROBI, June 26.

The inability of East Africa to impose Imperial Preference in view of the various treaties, will to some extent be overcome as a result of the new tariffs introduced to-day, by which the specific rate or alternative ad velorem duty will be imposed, which ever is higher.

For example the low-priced foreign cotton goods dumped here will pay the same duties as the higher priced Manchester goods.

A similar course will be taken in regard to other articles—Reuter.

NEW BUILDING FOR LONDON UNIVERSITY

King And Queen Lay Foundation Stone At Bloomsbury

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, June 26.

By laying the foundation stone of the magnificent new building for the London University at Bloomsbury this afternoon, their Majesties assisted towards the construction of an appropriate home for the largest centre of learning in the world.

The site occupies 10-1/2 acres acquired largely through the generosity of the Rockfeller Foundation, while about £1,000,000 has already been promised by representative London bodies towards the buildings and equipment. Many of the present scattered activities will be housed in it.

The opening ceremony was distinguished by unusual colourfulness supplied by the variegated gowns, hoods of the British Dominions and Foreign Chancellors, Professors, and male and female students, who supported the Earl of Athlone, the Chancellor in welcoming the Royal visitors.

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